Southern States

HOME AND COMMERCIAL

VEGETABLE GROWERS HANDBOOK

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Vegetable Growers Handbook

1954 Edition

Southern States Cooperative

General Offices—Richmond 13, Va.

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Produced by SOUTHERN STATES
INFORMATION - PUBLICATIONS SERVICE
for
SOUTHERN STATES SEED SERVICE

Where To Get Southern States Vegetable Seeds

Southern States known origin, adapted, treated and guaranteed vegetable seeds are available only at Southern States Cooperative Service Agencies . . . over 500 of them located in as many communities in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and eastern Tennessee. They are not available on mail order or from any source other than Southern States Agencies.

Visit your nearest Service Agency and discuss with him your vegetable seed needs for this year. While there, study carefully the seed tags which carry valuable and worthwhile information regarding seed quality. See the Southern States seed guarantee—a guarantee which really means something in the way of protection for you.

Southern States vegetable seeds "that really grow" are displayed in attractive, specially designed cabinets like the one above . . . where you can see what you're getting, where you can make your choice easily of the seeds that will give you the best garden you've ever had.

A Seed Guarantee with a Meaning

Southern States has, and has had since the very beginning of operation, a real seed guarantee—a guarantee that really means something and protects the grower. It reads:

Southern States Field Seeds are guaranteed to the full extent of the purchase price to be as represented in variety, origin, purity, germination, and weed content. Patrons may return any seed that is not thoroughly satisfactory. After the seed is sown the Cooperative Seed and Farm Supply Service will reimburse the patron if there is definite evidence that the seed was not of high quality, but will in no case be liable for more than the purchase price of the seed.

Compare the Southern States Seed Guarantee with a worthwhile meaning, with the well-known non-warranty clause once generally used by the seed trade, with the exception of Southern States Cooperative. This non-warranty clause reads:

"We give no warranty expressed or implied on any seeds, bulbs, or other supplies which we distribute. If the customer does not accept the purchase on that basis, it should be returned at once."

Compare this *non-warranty* statement with Southern States' Seed *Guarantee.* The non-warranty statement means little to growers since it offers no protection. Southern States guarantee means much to growers because it offers them so much protection.

Why It Pays To Use Southern States Vegetable Seeds

Whether it is just a small home plot or several acres devoted to commercial vegetable production, your garden can never be better than the seed which you use to plant it.

That's why your Southern States Cooperative seedsmen carry on a continuous program of breeding, selection and checking of seed varieties so you may be sure of getting seeds which will produce good yields of high quality vegetables. These programs, carried out by trained personnel, are your assurance of getting "Seeds That Really Grow."

Maintaining close contact with leading seed breeders and breeding programs throughout the nation is just one step in obtaining the newest and finest vegetable varieties for patrons. In addition, the cooperative's Vegetable Seed Service has its own programs and its own facilities for breeding, producing, processing, and treating the seeds you plant.

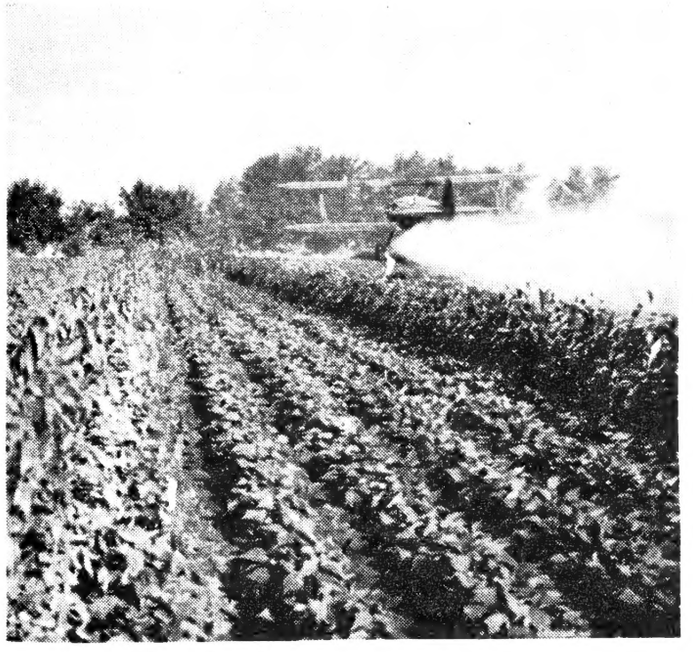
Selection of snap bean seed is made only in certain areas where fields are known to be free of anthracnose disease.

Southern States seedsmen travel many thousands of miles to inspect fields for plant vigor, stand, yield, moisture content and size.

Southern States measures the vegetable seed it makes available for patrons by many yardsticks of quality. The two most important ones are the seed's adaptability to the area where it is to be grown and its resistance to disease.

As a part of its regular program, your Vegetable Seed Service offers the types and strains that are most popular.

Seeds capable of yielding large crops in the deep South may be a complete failure in the higher altitudes and cooler climates of some parts of Southern States territory. Therefore, your cooperative



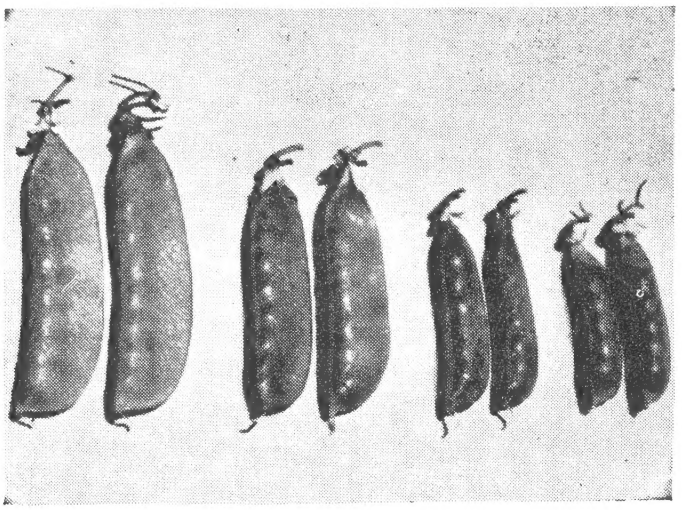
Southern States vegetable seed stocks are produced under the most up-to-date methods available. Air crop dusting is routine.

seedsmen look for and choose for your use the seeds with the ability to grow and produce top quality vegetables in the climate and under the conditions which exist in your area.

In the Far West, Southern States obtains its supply of cucumber seeds which are superior in vitality and yielding ability.

Southern States has over 1,200 acres of vegetable seed production fields under contract in Idaho and California, on which every type of vegetable seed is grown and developed. Southern States has "crossed" the continent to develop these seed varieties in the West for several reasons. These

Test trials are maintained year after year to select the strains best adapted to Southern States operating territory.



Your cooperative is searching constantly for new and better varieties that measure up to the highest quality standards you desire.

western states are relatively free of disease. Then, too, production is more economical in those areas and western growers are more experienced in up-to-

Careful harvesting is one important step in assuring good seed stock. This is a newly developed vine-cutter now being used by western growers in harvesting Southern States bean crops.

date breeding and growing methods than eastern growers.

Southern States vegetable seeds are true-to-type, high-yielding, adapted strains when they are produced for members. But Southern States service does not end with the growing and selection of quality seed. Your cooperative also treats all vegetable seed against seed- and soil-borne diseases according to recommendations of the agricultural experiment stations in your area. This treatment often means the difference between a profitable crop and a failure.

Southern States seedsmen traveled 25,000 miles during the last three years to inspect western vegetable seed trial and production fields. This inspection included a check on plant vigor, stand, yield, moisture content, plant size and the frequency of

This field of Southern States vegetable seeds is being properly irrigated to insure high and economical production.

"volunteer" plants among the crops. This last named check indicates how carefully growers prepare the seedbed and maintain their production fields during the season.

Cooperative seedsmen search constantly for new and better varieties. This does not mean that present varieties shown in this

A Southern States seedsman smiles happily as he inspects this fine field of Fordhook 242 Bush Lima Beans.

handbook are not of top quality. They are. But your cooperative never stops looking for better ones.

When a new seed variety, for instance is made available to growers by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Breeding Laboratory in Charleston, S. C., Southern States immediately obtains a quantity of these seeds and sends them to the West for testing. Tests are conducted for several years. At the same time, if the seed looks promising, the seed stock is built up so that when the new variety is finally proven and released by the government, Southern States has it ready for distribution to patrons.

Adapted Hybrid Sweet Corn seed for Southern States patrons has been bred from selected strains of known and superior parentage such as Iochief.

Amount of Vegetable Seeds To Buy

This chart is presented to help you in buying and planting your vegetable seeds to the best advantage. It will help you buy enough seed, but at the same time, not overbuy.

VEGETABLE	Seed for 100 Feet of Row	Planting Time	Distance in Ft. Between Rows Horse Cultivation	Hand Cultivation	Distance in In. Between Plants or Hills in Row
Asparagus	66 plants	Feb. and Mar. or Oct. and Nov.	4-5	3-4	18
Beans, Bush	1 to 2 lbs.	April to August	3	2	3-6
Beans, Pole	½ lb.	April and May	4	4	36-48
Beans, Bush Lima	1 lb.	May	3-3½	2-2½	12-18
Beans, Pole Lima	½ lb.	May	4	4	36-48
Beets†	2 oz.	March to August	2½-3	1-2	4-6
Broccoli	66 plants	April and July	2½-3	2-3	18
Brussels Sprouts	66 plants	March and April, July	2½-3	2-3	15-18
Cabbage	50 to 66 plants	Early Mar. & Apr., late July	3	2-2½	18
Cantaloupe†	1 oz.	April and May	5	3-4	36-48
Carrots†	1 oz.	March to July	2½-3	1-2	3-4
Cauliflower	66 plants	Set plants in April & July	3	2-2½	18
Celery	120 to 150 plants	Set plants in July	3	1½-2	8-10
Collards	1 oz.	March & April; June & July	3	2-3	18-24
Corn	2 oz.	April to July	3	2-3	10-15
Cucumber†	½ oz.	May and June	5	3-4	36-48
Eggplant†	50 plants	May and June	3	2-3	24
Kale (Spring)	1 to 2 oz.	March to May	3	1½-2	8-10
Kale	1 to 2 oz.	March, August & September	3	1½-2½	12-18
Lettuce†	¼ oz.	Early Mar. to May; late Aug.	2-3	1½	8-10
Mustard	1 oz.	Early Mar. & Apr.; late Aug.	2-3	1-2	4-6
Okra	1 oz.	May and June	3	2-3	18-24
Onions	1 to 2 lbs.	March and April	2-3	1-2	3-4
Winter Onions	2 to 3 lbs.	Sept., Oct., and Nov.	3	1½-2	4-6
Parsley†	1 oz.	March and April	2	1-1½	4-6
Parsnips†	½ to 1 oz.	March and April	2½-3	1½-2	4-5
Peas	1 to 2 lbs.	February to May	3	2-3	1-3
Peppers†	66 plants	May	3	2-3	18
Potatoes	½ peck	March to May	3	2½-3	12
Pumpkin†	½ oz.	May	6	4	48
Radish	1 oz.	Early Mar. to May; late Aug., Sept.	2-3	1-1½	2-3
Rhubarb	25 to 35 roots	Early March & April	4	4	36-48
Rutabaga	1 oz.	Late October & November	2½-3	2-3	4-6
Salsify†	2 oz.	June and July	2½-3	1-2	4-5
Spinach†	1 to 2 oz.	Early Mar.. & Apr.; late Aug., Sept.	2-3	1½-2	4-8
Squash (Summer)†	½ oz.	April to June	5	3-5	36-60
Squash (Winter)†	1 oz.	April and May	5	3-5	36-60
Sweet Potato	66 to 100 plants	May and June	3-4	3	12-18
Swiss Chard†	2 oz.	March and April	3	1½-2	6-8
Tomato†	33 to 40 plants	Early May & June; late July	3-5	2½-3	30-36
Turnips	1 oz.	March to August	2½-3	1½-2	4-6
Watermelon†	½ oz.	May and June	6	4-5	36-72

†Seed specially treated (according to recommendations of State Experimental Stations) against diseases.

NOTE: The planting dates given in the above chart are average for Southern States territory. In some sections planting may be delayed or advanced one to two weeks.

Southern States Seeds To Fit Your Needs

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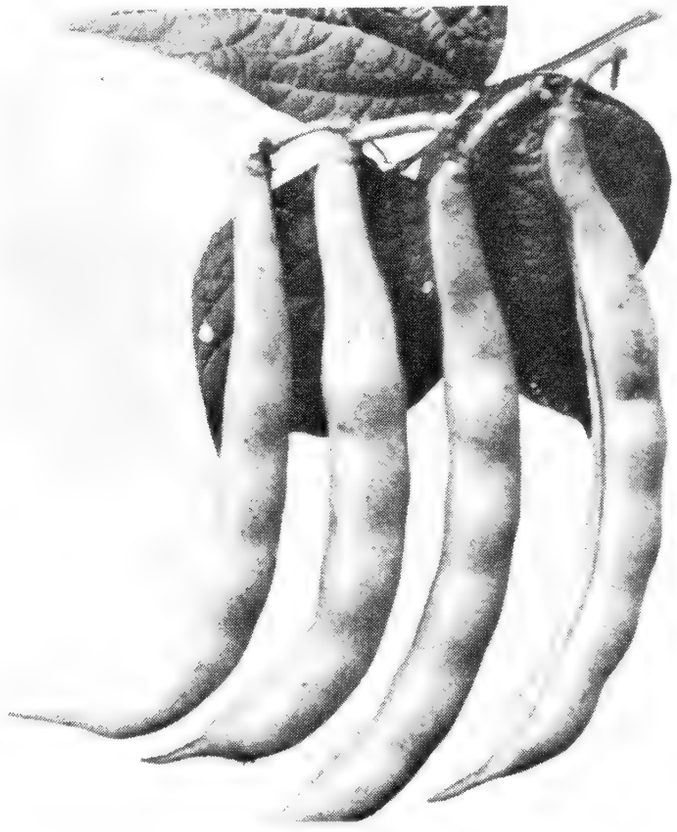
For Home and Commercial Use

Green Pod Bush Beans

CULTURE: Beans may be planted any time after soil has become warm, up until the first of August. They do not require rich soil. Sow 2 lbs. per 100-foot row, or 60 lbs. per acre. Rows should be 18 inches apart; seed 2 to 4 inches apart and 1 to 2 inches deep. A succession of plantings every two weeks will provide a constant supply of fresh beans during the season. Weight per bushel, 60 lbs.



Beans, Burpee

BURPEE STRINGLESS GREEN-POD

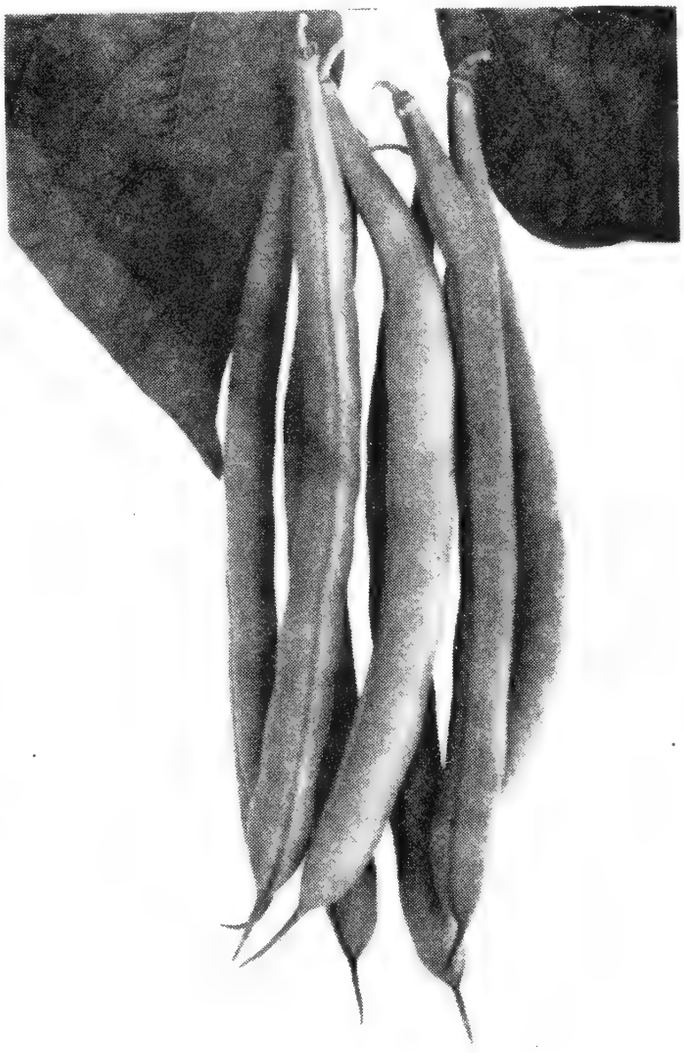
(Days to Maturity, 53)

Uses: Good home garden variety; also used for canning and market.

Bush: Erect, vigorous, medium green. Similar to Landreths' Stringless Green Pod.

Pods: Round, pointed, curved forward, medium green, stringless, meaty.

Seed: Dark brown.



Beans, Black Valentine

BLACK VALENTINE (Stringless)

(Days to Maturity, 55)

Uses: Primarily market garden. Widely used for late planting in home gardens.

Bush: Open, spreading, dark green foliage.

Pods: Oval, dark green, stringless.

Seed: Small, jet black.

Beans, Tenderlong 15

TENDERLONG 15

(New Improved Strain)

(Days to Maturity, 50)

Uses: An excellent market and canning variety; also adapted to freezing.

Bush: Medium large, erect and vigorous. Produces relatively few ill-shaped pods even under adverse weather conditions.

Pods: Round, trim, entirely stringless and similar to Tendergreen but longer and a shade darker green; about 6⅝ inches long.

Seed: Purplish black, dull, buff mottling.

HIGHLAND SULPHUR

(Days to Maturity, 54)

Uses: Grown by gardeners in the mountain sections. Not stringless but bears well, flavor distinct.

Bush: Length of vine about 16 inches.

Pods: Nearly round, curved, light green.

Seed: Oval, tinged with yellow.

TENNESSEE GREEN-POD

(Days to Maturity, 48)

Uses: Essentially home gardens.

Bush: Dwarf, dark green, coarse.

Pods: Flattened, broad, coarse, stringy, dark green, curved.

Seed: Oval, flattened, medium brown.

Beans, Tendergreen

TENDERGREEN (New Stringless)

(Days to Maturity, 57)

Uses: Canning variety. Widely accepted for home and market gardens. Good freezing qualities.

Bush: Erect, vigorous, leafy, medium, dark green.

Pods: Round, meaty, long, medium green, stringless, straight.

Seed: Brownish purple or fawn.

RED VALENTINE (Stringless)

(Days to Maturity, 53)

Uses: Home and market gardens.

Bush: Erect, medium green, creamy.

Pods: Round, slender, medium green, stringless.

Seed: Fawn, blotched with red.

Beans, Bountiful

BOUNTIFUL

(Days to Maturity, 50)

Uses: Principally market gardens, also good freezing variety. Excellent for french cutting.

Bush: Medium erect, vigorous, light green foliage.

Pods: Medium flat, straight, pointed, stringless, light green, 6 inches long.

Seed: Fawn to straw color.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL LONG-POD

(Days to Maturity, 65)

Uses: Green shelled beans for home and market gardens.

Bush: Medium height and vigorous.

Pods: Semi-round, stringy, light green in snap stage; turns white with splashes of crimson as it matures.

Seed: Buff, with irregular spots of maroon; oval shape.

Beans, Commodore

COMMODORE IMPROVED

(Bush Kentucky Wonder)

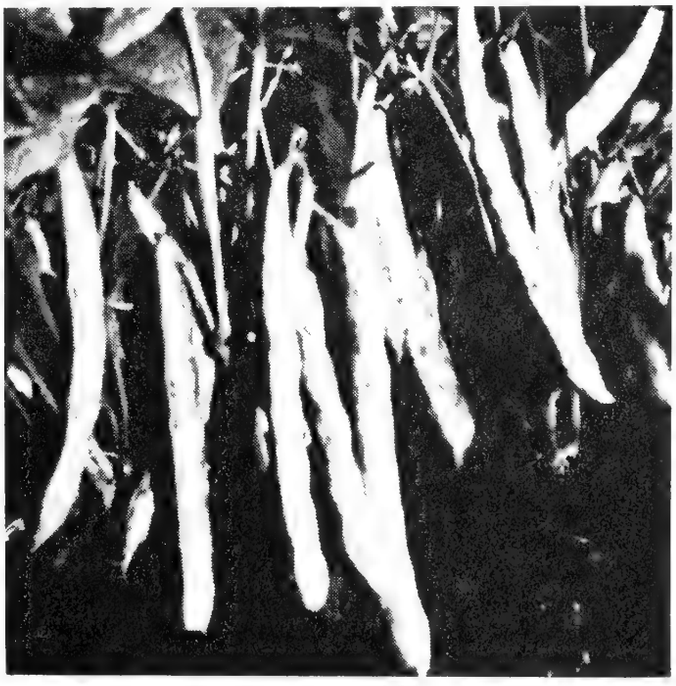
(Days to Maturity, 58)

Uses: Market and home gardens, canning and freezing.

Bush: Medium dark green, 15 to 17 inches in height, upright growth.

Pods: Very dark green, round, stringless, excellent flavor and quality, 7½ to 8½ inches long.

Seed: Reddish purple, long, round.



Beans, Dwarf Horticultural

GIANT STRINGLESS

(Days to Maturity, 57)

Uses: Mainly for home garden. Has good freezing qualities.

Bush: Semi-spreading, vigorous, medium green.

Pods: Round, light green, straight, pointed, stringless, meaty. Somewhat constricted.

Seed: Orange yellow.

Beans, Giant Stringless

WHITE HALF RUNNER

(Days to Maturity, 52)

Uses: Home gardens. Used as snap beans when young and as shell beans when allowed to mature.

Bush: 3½ to 4 feet, good, slender climber, bushy growth at bottom, medium green foliage, prolific.

Pods: Round, straight to curved at tip, 5 inches long, stringless while young, fairly free of fiber, medium green, well-flavored.

Seed: Small, oval, white.

Beans, Wade's Bush

WADE'S BUSH

(Resistant to Common Bean Mosaic)

All-American Gold Medal Winner

Developed by U.S.D.A., Charleston, South Carolina.

(Days to Maturity, 58)

Uses: Canning, freezing, and market.

Bush: Erect, 18-20 inches tall, vigorous medium green foliage.

Pods: Round, curved slightly, dark green, excellent quality, held well off the ground.

Seed: Reddish brown.

FULL MEASURE

(Days to Maturity, 58)

Uses: Home and market garden.

Bush: Erect, vigorous, dark green.

Pods: Round, pointed, straight, dark green, stringless, tender.

Seed: Fawn-brown with dark brown.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL

(Speckled Cranberry; Dwarf Cherry)

(Days to Maturity, 55; 62 days shelled)

Uses: Snap or green shell beans. Home gardens.

Bush: Erect, sturdy, 14 to 18 inches tall.

Pods: Green at first, but changing to greenish yellow splashed with red. Semi-round, short, stringless.

Seed: Buff with irregular spots of maroon.

Beans, Topcrop

CONTENDER (Buff Valentine)

(Days to Maturity, 55)

Uses: Primarily a market garden variety. Also good freezing qualities.

Bush: Erect, vigorous, leafy, dark green.

Pods: Fairly straight, slim, nearly round, dark green, and stringless. 6½ inches long. Mosaic resistant.

Seed: Brownish purple.

Beans, Contender

TOPCROP (USDA No. 1)

(Formerly called Fulcrop)

(Days to Maturity, 52)

Uses: Excellent canning and market garden variety. Good freezing qualities.

Bush: Erect, vigorous, leafy, with good pod concentration.

Pods: Round, dark green, 5½ inches long. Mosaic resistant.

Seed: Brown, mottled.

Wax Pod Bush Beans

CHEROKEE WAX

(Days to Maturity, 50)

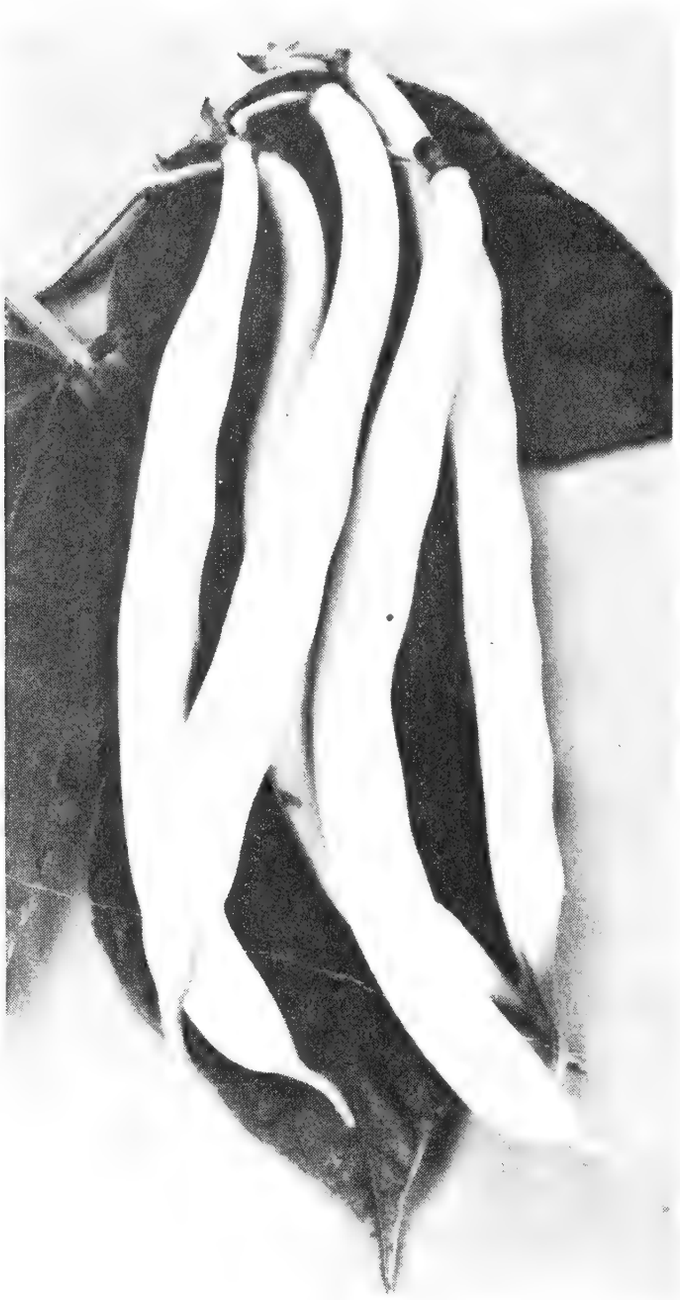
Uses: Canning and market gardens.

Bush: Large, erect, vigorous and prolific.

Pods: Oval, nearly straight, golden wax, stringless at all stages, 6½ inches long.

Seed: Oblong, jet-black.

Beans, Cherokee Wax



Beans, Sure-Crop Wax

SURE-CROP WAX

(Bountiful Wax)

(Days to Maturity, 54)

Uses: Market gardens. Similar to Currie's Ruthless and Pencil-Pod Black Wax.

Bush: Sturdy, large, very prolific, runnerless, medium green foliage.

Pods: Medium long, slender and somewhat broad, flat to oval, slightly curved, dull yellow.

Seed: Medium oval, jet-black.

PENCIL-POD BLACK WAX

(Days to Maturity, 55)

Uses: Home and market gardens: Similar to Prolific, Curries' and Sure-Crop Black Wax.

Bush: Dwarf, erect, spreading, foliage abundant, medium dark green.

Pods: Round, slender, pointed, curved forward, stringless light yellow, meaty, tender.

Seed: Oblong, jet-black.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX

(Days to Maturity, 52)

Uses: Recommended for home gardens. Similar to Grenell's Improved Golden Wax and Rustproof Golden Wax.

Bush: Erect, moderately vigorous, abundant foilage, medium green.

Pods: Oval, pointed forward, stringless but rather coarse, waxy yellow, straight.

Seed: White mottled with purple; oval.

Beans, Improved Golden Wax

BRITTLE WAX

(Round-Pod Kidney Wax)

(Days to Maturity, 50)

Uses: One of the best for home and market gardeners and canners. Similar to Improved Kidney and Wardwell. Outstanding freezing variety.

Bush: Large, tall, spreading, vigorous, abundant foliage, medium green.

Pods: Round and full, nearly straight, stringless, excellent quality, medium yellow, fleshy, tender.

Seed: Medium slender, white with veins, eye blotched with small black irregular marking.

Pole Beans

CULTURE: Plant later than bush beans. Set 8-to 9-foot poles firmly in the ground 3 feet apart with rows up to 4 feet apart. Plant 5 to 8 beans around each pole; later thin to 4 vines. Cover seed 1½ to 2 inches deep. One pound of seed will plant 75 to 100 hills; 30 pounds per acre.

MISSOURI WONDER

(Nancy Davis)

(Days to Maturity, 66)

Uses: Usually planted in corn for green shelled beans. Can be used as snap beans when young.
Vine: Large vigorous climber, medium to dark green, very productive.
Pods: Medium green, round, curved, stringy, 6 to 7 inches long.
Seed: Pinkish gray mottled background with irregular drab striping; large oblong.

STRIPED CREASEBACK

(Nancy Davis; Scotia)

(Days to Maturity, 72)

Uses: Good cornfield bean. Used for snaps.
Vine: 4½ to 5 feet tall, good climber, dark green.
Pods: 6 to 6½ inches long, medium green, round, fleshy, stringy, brittle.
Seed: Mottled buff with black stripes.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL

(Speckled Cranberry; Wren's Egg)

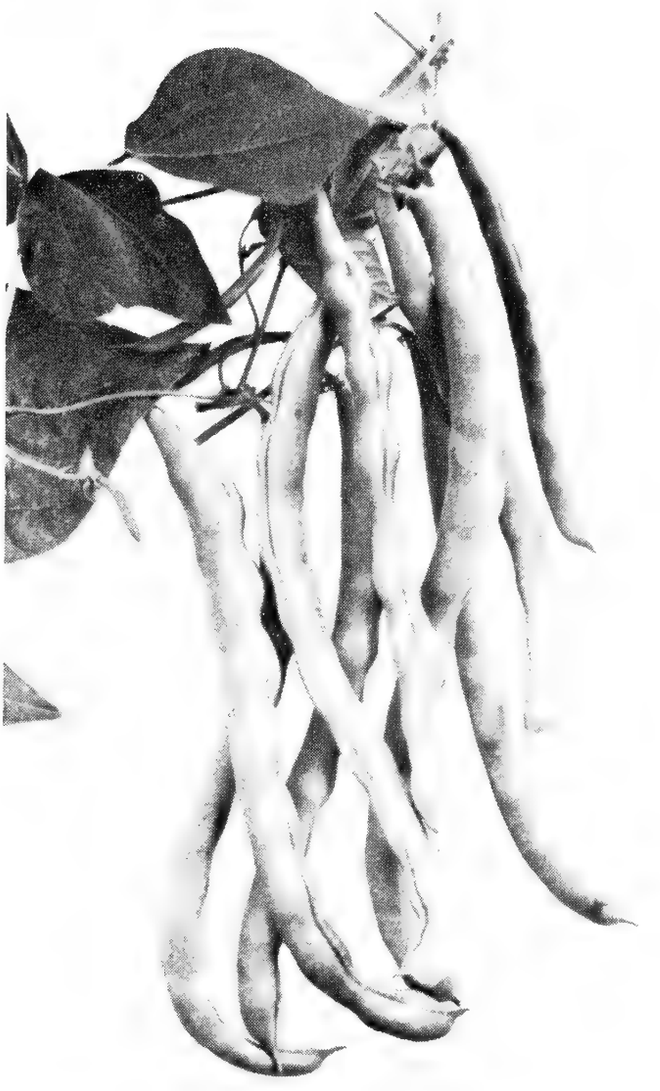
(Days to Maturity, 72)

Uses: Snap or green shell bean. Home and market garden. Good dry shell bean.
Vine: 4 to 4½ feet tall, vigorous, dark green foliage.
Pods: 6 to 6½ inches long, dark green turning lighter with splashes of red in green shell stage, stringless, thick, flat, nearly straight, fleshy.
Seed: Buff streaked with red oval.

GENUINE CORNFIELD

(Days to Maturity, 69)

Uses: Planted in corn for green shelled beans. Used as snap beans when very young.
Vine: 4½ to 5 feet tall, very good climber, very productive.
Pods: Medium green, almost round, 4½ to 5 inches long, fleshy and stringless when young.
Seed: Mottled buff field with brown stripes, medium to small, oval.



Beans, Kentucky Wonder

KENTUCKY WONDER

(Old Homestead)

(Days to Maturity, 65)

Uses: Outstanding for home and market gardens. Well adapted to freezing.
Vine: Good climber, 5 to 6 feet tall, dark green, prolific.
Pods: 7 to 9 inches long, uneven, slightly twisted, medium dark green, curved, slightly stringy, fiberless, tender, brittle.
Seed: Grayish brown to brown.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX

(Days to Maturity, 66)

Uses: Home gardens.
Vine: 4 to 5 feet tall, good climber, dark green.
Pods: 7 to 7½ inches long, light golden yellow, thick, flat to oval.
Seed: Chocolate-brown, flat-oval.

McCASLAN

(Days to Maturity, 66)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Snap or dry shell beans.

Vine: 5 to 5½ feet tall, medium, dark green, vigorous, good climber.

Pods: 7 to 8 inches, fleshy, medium green, slightly stringy, flattened and twisted.

Seed: Ivory-white, oblong and flattened.

LAZY WIFE (White Cranberry)

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Snap or green shell beans. Home gardens. Good dry shell bean.

Vine: 4½ to 5 feet tall, glossy medium green.

Pods: 7 to 8 inches long, round, stringless, fiberless when young. Develops strong strings at maturity.

Seed: White, round-oval shape.

Bush Lima Beans

CULTURE: One-half pound small or 1 pound large bush lima beans will plant a row 100 feet long; 30 pounds small or 60 pounds large will plant an acre. Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted as early. Plant as soon as the ground is warm, in rows 3 feet apart, 1½ inches deep dropping 3 or 4 beans every 8 or 10 inches. Cultivate same as snap beans.

HENDERSON (Baby Lima)

(Days to Maturity, 65)

Uses: Widely used for home and market gardens. Principal canning variety. Good dry shelled bean. Excellent for freezing.

Bush: 16 inches tall, vigorous, erect, uniform.

Pods: 3 to 3¼ inches long, dark green, broad-flat, slightly curved, 3 to 4 seeds per pod.

Seed: Creamy white, small, flat.

CLARK'S BUSH

(Green-Seeded Henderson)

(Days to Maturity, 66)

Uses: Excellent canning and freezing variety, because of freedom from white beans at all picking stages.

Bush: 16 inches tall, vigorous, productive, similar to Henderson.

Pods: 3 inches long, 3 to 4 seeds per pod, similar to Henderson.

Seed: Has green cotyledon, giving every dry seed a green color.

WOOD'S PROLIFIC

(Days to Maturity, 71)

Usese: Very similar to Henderson Bush Lima but more vigorous, a little larger and somewhat longer in season.

DIXIE BUTTERPEA, WHITE LIMA

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1954

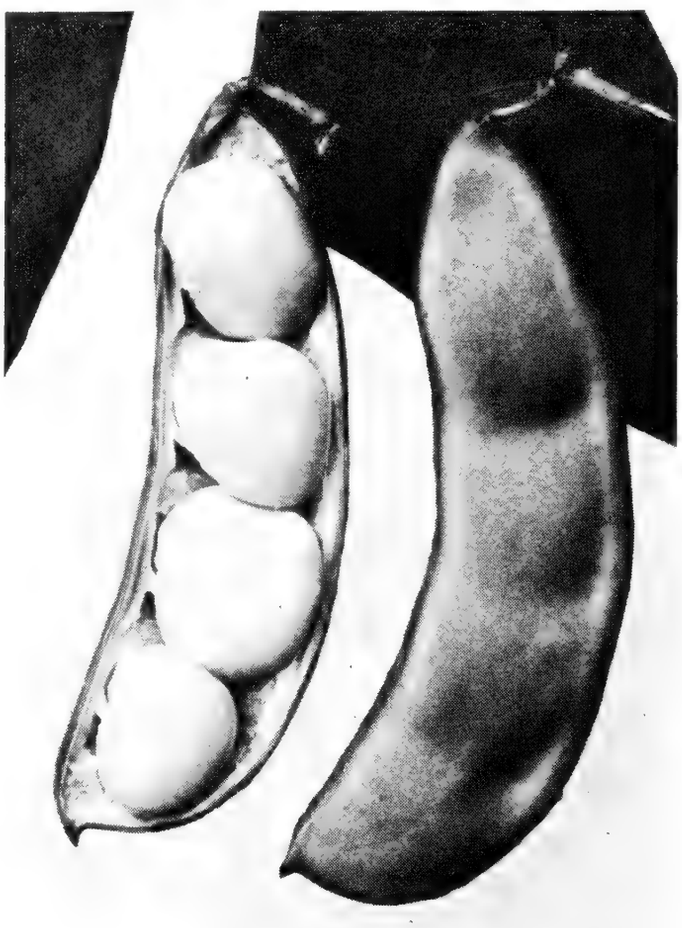
(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Home and market gardens.

Bush: 16-22 inches tall, rich dark green foliage. Vigorous, sturdy, very prolific.

Pods: 3½-4 inches long, slightly curved, broad, oval, and filled with 3 to 4 green tinted beans per pod.

Seed: White, small and plump, almost round.



Bush Lima Beans, Fordhook No. 242

FORDHOOK NO. 242

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Market and home gardens. Adapted to freezing.

Bush: 16 to 20 inches tall, vigorous, erect, dark green.

Pods: 4 inches long, 3 to 4 seeds per pod, plump, easy to open.

Seed: White tinged with green, large, thick.

Bush Lima Beans, Speckled Butterpea

Pole Lima Beans

CULTURE: One pound is enough for 50 poles; 30 pounds per acre. Poles should be set about 4 feet apart each way. When the ground is warm, plant 4 to 6 beans to the pole, eyes down, and 2 inches deep. After they are well started, thin to 2 vines to the pole and cultivate often.

SIEVA OR CAROLINA

(Days to Maturity, 77)

Uses: Market and home gardens.
Vine: 9 to 10 feet tall, dark green foliage.
Pods: 3 inches long, broad, flat, medium green, 3 to 4 beans per pod.
Seed: White, small and flat. Similar to Henderson Bush.

GIANT OR LARGE-PODDED

(Days to Maturity, 88)

Uses: Home gardens.
Vine: 10 to 12 feet tall.
Pods: Large pod, 7 to 8 inches in length.
Seed: Large, green shelled beans.

SPECKLED BUTTERPEA LIMA

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1954

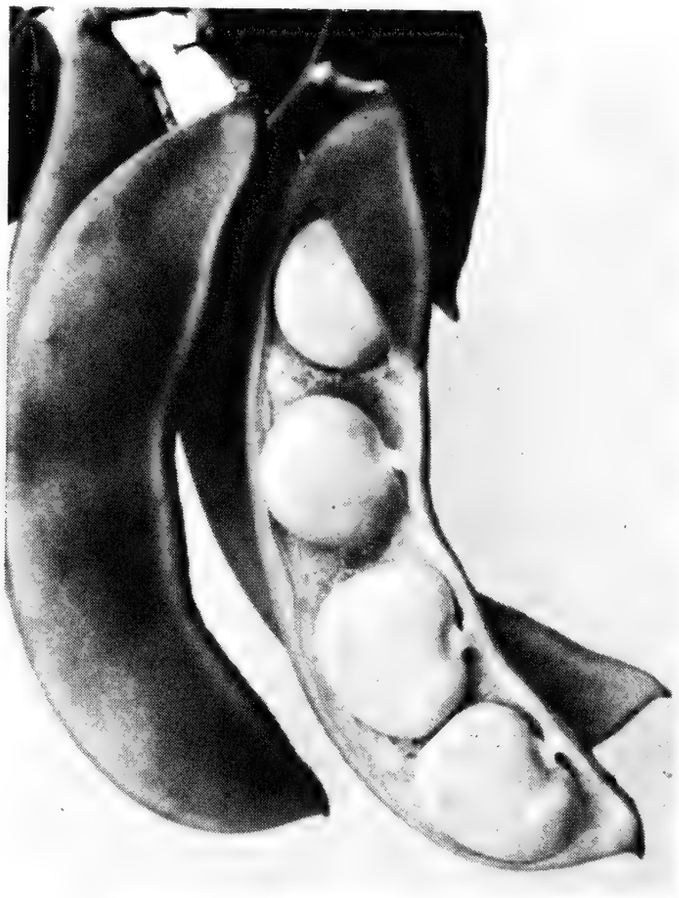
(Days to Maturity, 75)

Similar to White Dixie Butterpea, except for seed color, and more hardy. Will produce under hot, dry conditions.
Uses: Home gardens.
Vine: 18 inches tall, vigorous, medium dark green, bushy, very prolific.
Pods: 3 inches long, dark green, slightly curved, thick.
Seed: Light, bright red speckled with dark carmine. Small and thick, almost round.

JACKSON WONDER

(Days to Maturity, 68)

Uses: Popular in South for home and market gardens.
Bush: 16 to 20 inches tall, vigorous, erect.
Pods: 3 to 3½ inches long, dark green, broad, flat, slightly curved. 3 to 4 seeds per pod.
Seed: Buff splashed with purplish black.



Pole Lima Beans, King of the Garden

KING OF THE GARDEN

(Days to Maturity, 85)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Well adapted for freezing.
Vine: 7 to 9 feet tall, vigorous, medium green foliage.
Pods: 5 to 6½ inches long, light green, flat, 4 to 5 beans per pod.
Seed: White, large, thick and flat.

Beets

CULTURE: Sow seed early in the spring in rows 12 to 14 inches apart. For winter use sow from July 1 until middle of August. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

CROSBY EGYPTIAN

(Days to Maturity, 55)

Uses: Early variety for home and market garden. Desirable as early bunch type. Adapted to freezing.

Shape: Flat, round, smooth, with small slender tap-root.

Flesh: Red, fine texture and sweet flavor.

Tops: Medium size.

Beets, Crosby Egyptian

Beets, Detroit Dark Red

DETROIT DARK RED

(Days to Maturity, 58)

Uses: All-purpose garden beet. Used for home gardens, shipping and canning. Stores and freezes well.

Shape: Smooth, slender tap-root.

Flesh: Dark red throughout, free of fiber. Sweet flavor.

Tops: Reddish tinged. Intermediate height, uniform.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP

(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Home and market garden.

Shape: Round, smooth, deep dark red.

Flesh: Deep red, sweet flavor.

EARLY WONDER

(Days to Maturity, 54)

Uses: Early. For home and market gardens.

Shape: Flat globe, small collar.

Flesh: Purplish red, good texture.

Tops: Large.

Collards

CULTURE: Largely used in place of cabbage. Easy to grow and very hardy. A most popular vegetable in the South. Plant in the spring, and in June, July and August. Transplant in rows 2 feet apart. One-half ounce will plant a 100-foot row.

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Popular in the South. Grows like cabbage. Flavor improved by frost; withstands cold. Used extensively for greens.

CABBAGE OR WHITE

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Cabbage shaped; white and crisp like a cabbage. Grows on poor soil; hardy. Used extensively for greens.

N. C. SHORT STEM

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Large wide leaves and short stem. Withstands dry and cold weather. Very fine flavor; used for greens.

Cabbage

CULTURE: Start plants in hotbeds. Transplant about the middle of March or April in rows about 2 inches apart and 8 inches between plants. For late crops sow in May or June and set plants in July. One ounce of seed will produce about 5,000 plants: 4 ounces will transplant an acre.

ALL-SEASON

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: One of the best varieties for kraut. Similar to Wisconsin All-Seasons.

Plant: Large, vigorous, spreading, medium green; medium-length stem.

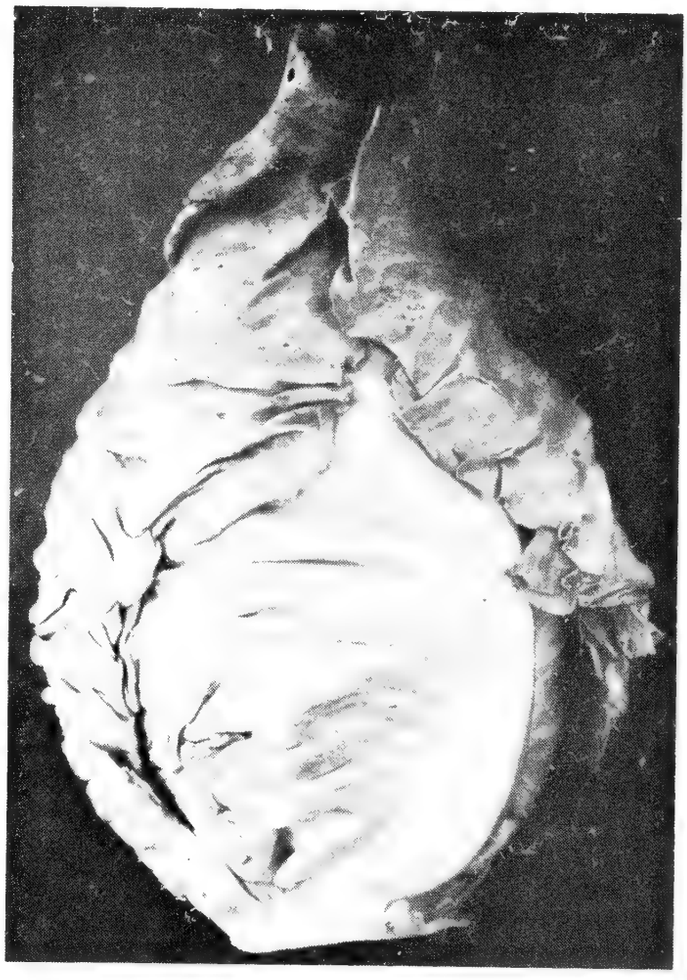
Head: 9 inches broad and 7 inches deep, round at the top and bottom, oblate shape, solid and compact.

LATE FLAT DUTCH

(Days to Maturity, 100)

Uses: All-purpose variety. Very hardy.
Plant: Large, vigorous, short stem, dark green.
Head: Large, broad, tops flattened, very solid.

Cabbage, Late Flat Dutch



Cabbage, Charleston Wakefield

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD

(Days to Maturity, 73)

Uses: Good shipper and market-garden variety.

Plant: Large, vigorous, spreading, short stem, medium green.

Head: 8 inches long and 7 inches across at the base, heart shaped. Weighs approximately 4 pounds.

Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

(Days to Maturity, 63)

Uses: Earliest variety. Generally used for home and market gardens and shipping.

Plant: Small, compact, short stem, medium green.

Head: 7 inches long and 5 inches in diameter at base. Interior white and crisp. About 2½ pounds.

Yellows Resistant Varieties

WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Widely used for kraut and for fall markets.

Head: Flattened, 8 or 9 inches across, fairly resistant to drought, quality good. Weighs 6 or 7 pounds.

GLOBE

(Days to Maturity, 85)

Uses: Home and commercial use. Good for kraut.

Head: 6 or 7 inches in diameter, flattish round, light green, fine quality. Weighs about 5 pounds.

COPENHAGEN MARKET

(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Good shipper and generally used in home and market gardens.

Plant: Medium in size, short stem, vigorous, medium green.

Head: 6½ to 7 inches in diameter, round, white and crisp. Weigh approximately 3½ pounds.

Cabbage, Copenhagen Market

EARLY FLAT DUTCH

(Days to Maturity, 85)

Uses: Second earliest variety. Generally used in home and market gardens.

Plant: Medium size, compact, vigorous, short stem, medium green.

Head: Flat.

MARION MARKET

(Days to Maturity, 78)

Uses: Good shipper. Generally used for home and market garden.

Plant: Medium size, short stem, medium green and somewhat erect.

Head: Round, solid, compact, about 10 inches broad and 8 inches deep. Weighs about 4½ pounds.

Carrots

CULTURE: For early crop, sow as soon as ground can be worked and for late crop plant in July or August. Sow seed ½ inch deep in rows 1 foot apart. Thin to about 3 inches apart. One ounce will sow approximately a 300-foot row; 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

IMPERATOR

(Days to Maturity, 77)

Uses: Used by market gardeners and shippers. Good freezing qualities.

Roots: 7 to 8 inches long, uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end, flesh rich orange color, fine grained, tender and excellent quality.

Carrots, Imperator

Carrots, Danvers Half-Long

DANVERS HALF-LONG

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Leading variety for storage. Used extensively in home gardens. Adapted to freezing.

Roots: 6 to 7 inches long, small, slender tapered root, bright orange.

Carrots, Chantenay

CHANTENAY

(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Early market variety. Also used for winter storage and home gardens.

Roots: 5 to 5½ inches long, slightly tapered, deep orange.

CHANTENAY RED-CORED

(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Desirable for shippers and canners. Adapted to freezing.

Roots: Similar in size to Chantenay.

LONG ORANGE (Improved)

(Days to Maturity, 86)

Uses: Used for market gardens.

Roots: Long, tapered, deep orange. Excellent quality.

Sweet Corn

CULTURE: Well-drained, deeply cultivated and well-fertilized soil is best. Do not plant until danger of frost is past. Late crops should not be planted until the ground is quite warm. Sweet corn is more sensitive to cold than field corn. Hills for early varieties should be planted 3 feet apart each way; for late varieties 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Plant 4 to 6 kernels to each hill and thin to 3 or 4 plants to a hill when plant reaches a height of 6 inches. Sow 2 ounces for 100 feet; 15 pounds per acre. When planting in rows, space rows 3 to 4 feet apart and plant seed 1 to 1½ inches apart in the row. Hybrid corn varieties are planted and cultivated the same as ordinary corn except that less seed is used per acre. Most growers use approximately 8 pounds per acre. Do not save your own seed from hybrids. Hybrid seed must be produced by crossing each year. Results are unsatisfactory unless this is done.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM HYBRID

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Uses: Used by canners, shippers, and market gardeners. Excellent for freezing.

Stalk: 6 feet tall, vigorous, resistant to bacterial wilt.

Ears: 8 inches long, generally 2 ears per stalk, 10- to 14-rowed, uniform in size.

Kernel: Yellow.

GOLDEN BANTAM

(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Also widely used as canning variety. Excellent for freezing.

Stalk: 4½ to 5½ feet tall.

Ears: 6½ to 7½ inches long, 8-rowed.

Kernel: Large and yellow.

Corn, Stowell's Hybrid Evergreen

STOWELL'S HYBRID EVERGREEN

(Days to Maturity, 90)

This hybrid is produced from pure inbred strains out of the parental Stowell's variety. It is typically about 16-rowed, with higher sugar content and better tenderness than the open-pollinated Stowell's Evergreen. It generally produces about 25 percent greater yield than the open-pollinated Stowell's and is much more uniform, of course. Stalks are from 7½ to 8½ feet tall on average soil and the crop is ready for table use in about 90 days from planting under most conditions. Highly resistant to smut and drought. Ears are about 8 inches long. Excellent for canning.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Home, market garden and freezing.
Stalk: 8 to 9 feet tall, vigorous, heavy foliage.
Ears: 8½ to 9½ inches long, rows crowded.
Kernel: Sweet, white and large.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS

(Days to Maturity, 78)

Uses: Market gardens. Hardy table variety.
Stalk: 4 to 4½ feet tall. Always grows close to ground.
Ears: 5½ to 6 inches, 12-rowed.
Kernel: White.

IDEAL EARLY ADAMS

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Hardy table variety. Most resistant to cold, damp weather. Used in home and market garden.
Stalk: 5 to 6½ feet tall, more vigorous than Extra Early Adams.
Ears: 7 to 8 inches long, 12- to 14-rowed.
Kernel: White.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (Shoe Peg)

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Widely used for home and market gardens. An outstanding canning and freezing variety.
Stalk: 6½ to 7½ feet tall, vigorous.
Ears: 8 to 8½ inches long, 2 ears per stalk.
Kernel: Deep, slender, shoe-peg type, white.

NORFOLK MARKET

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Uses: Makes fine roasting ears for shipping and home use.
Stalk: 8 to 9 feet tall. Withstands cold ground better than sugar corn.
Ears: Average 9 inches long, 12 to 16 rows.
Kernel: White, fairly deep.

IOANA HYBRID (High Yielding)

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Good for canning and market garden.
Stalk: 7 to 7½ feet tall.
Ears: 8½ inches long with 12 to 14 rows of medium width kernels.
Kernel: Light yellow.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE

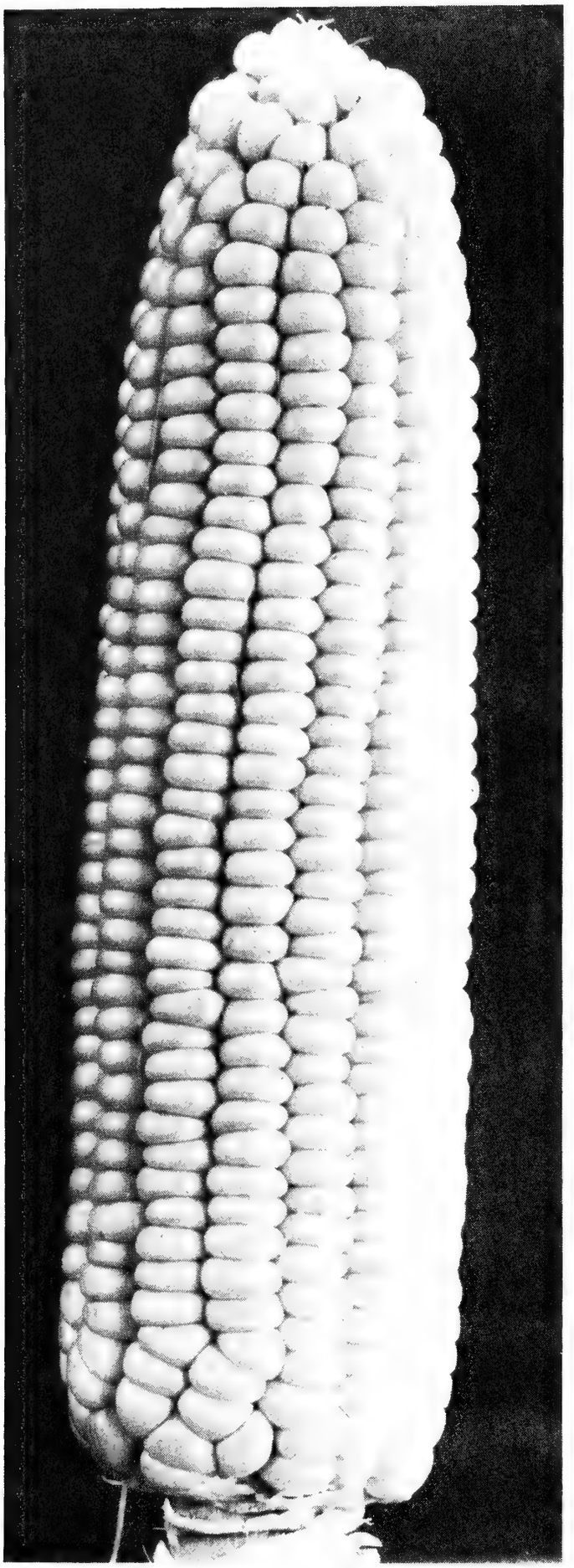
(Days to Maturity, 78)

Uses: Used as roasting ears, for shipping, and market gardens.
Stalks: 8½ feet tall, hardy and resistant to cold weather.
Ears: 8 to 9 inches long, 12- to 16-rowed.
Kernel: White and sweet.

GOLDEN GIANT

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Principally used in home gardens.
Stalk: 4½ to 6 feet tall, 2 to 3 ears per stalk.
Ears: 7 to 9 inches long, 12 to 16 rows to ear.
Kernel: Orange.



Corn, Iochief

IOCHIEF

(Days to Maturity, 89)

Uses: Ideal for canning and freezing.

Stalk: 7 to 7½ feet tall with ears set well up on stalk.

Ears: 8½ to 9 inches long, cylindrical. Filled to tips with 16 to 20 rows of very deep, narrow kernels.

Kernel: Yellow, uniform in color with high gloss. Excellent flavor and tenderness.

MARCROSS HYBRID

(Days to Maturity, 72)

Uses: Early market and home gardens.

Stalk: 5 feet tall, sparsely foliaged, medium broad leaves, very few suckers, wilt resistant.

Ears: 7 inches long, about 2 inches in diameter, plump, 10 to 14 rows, broad kernels tapered at tips.

Kernel: Light yellow, fair flavor and quality.

Pop Corn

K-4 HYBRID POPCORN

(Days to Maturity, 115)

A cross of Purdue and South American Yellow.

Uses: Pops jumbo white.

Ears: 6 to 7 inches long.

Kernel: Medium size, yellow, oval to round.

Cucumbers

CULTURE: Sow seed after danger of frost, in hills 4 to 5 feet apart each way. Sow thickly ½ inch deep and thin to 3 plants per hill. One ounce will plant 100 feet; 2 pounds an acre.

PALMETTO (White Spine)

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1954

A downy, mildew-resistant variety developed by Clemson College, South Carolina, for Southern areas where mildew is a threat to production.

Uses: Market variety, slicer type. Good shipper.

Fruit: 8 inches long, 2½ inches in diameter. Thick flesh, small seed cavity. Dark green, slightly pointed ends.

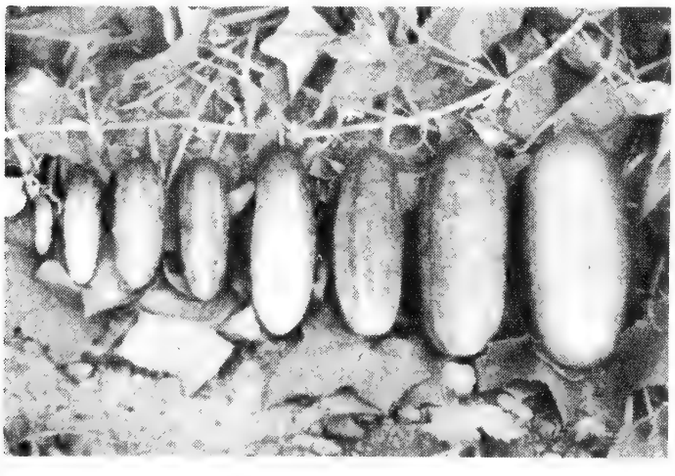
Cucumbers, Improved Long Green

IMPROVED LONG GREEN
(Black Spine)

(Days to Maturity, 68)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Also used for pickling.

Fruit: 12 inches long, slightly tapered, dark green and heavily warted.



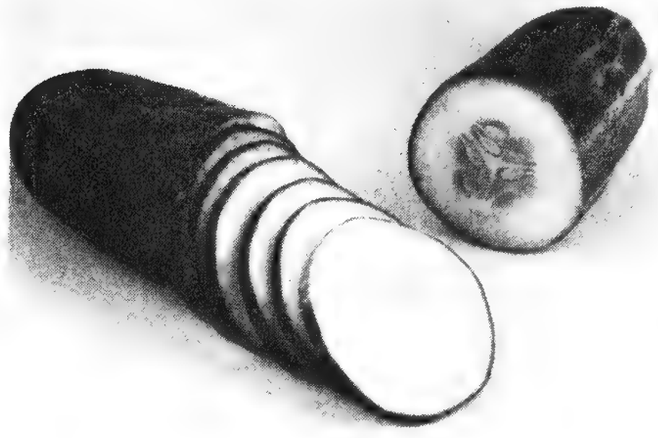
Cucumbers, National Pickling

MARKETER CUCUMBER

(Days to Maturity, 65)

Uses: A slicer type for home and market gardens, excellent for shipping.

Fruit: About 8 inches long, 2¼ inches in diameter, very uniform, dark green entire length.



Cucumbers, Marketer

EARLY FORTUNE (White Spine)

(Days to Maturity, 64)

Uses: Generally used for home and market gardens. Adaptable to shipping.

Fruit: 9 inches long, slightly tapered ends, deep rich green color.

Cucumbers, Early Fortune

NATIONAL PICKLING
(Black Spine)

(Days to Maturity, 56)

Uses: Pickling.

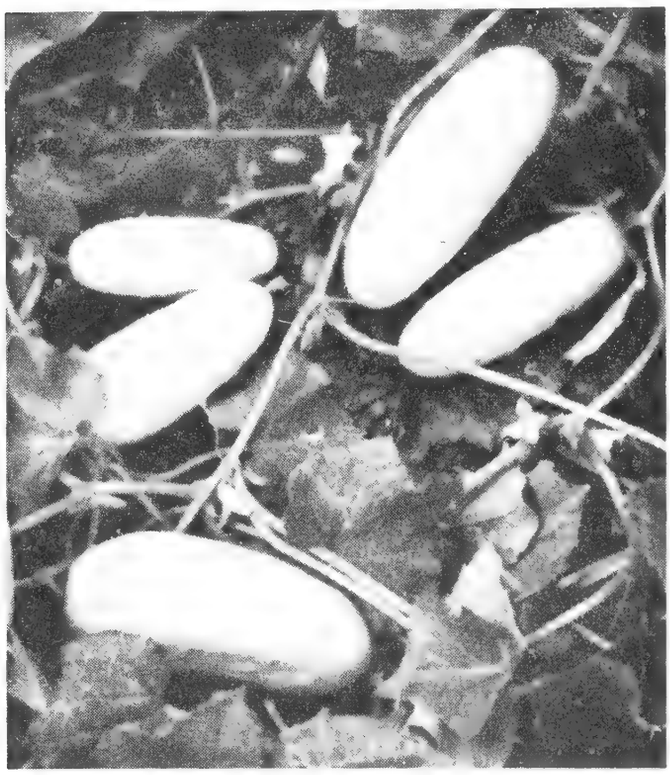
Fruit: 6 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, dark green, blunt ends.

WHITE WONDER (Black Spine)

(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Home garden and pickling.

Fruit: 7 inches long, about 2½ inches in diameter, greenish white in color, cylindrical with rounded ends.



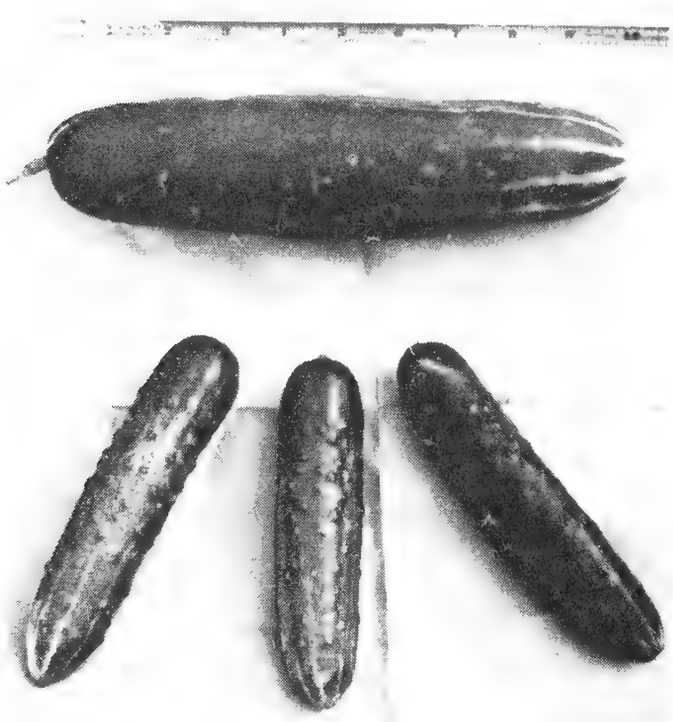
Cucumbers, White Wonder

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE

(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Home gardens.

Fruit: 8 inches long, 2½ inches in diameter, blunt ends, medium green in color.



Cucumbers, Sensation Hybrid

Cucumbers, A. & C.

A. & C. (ACE) (White Spine)

(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Market variety, also a leading shipping cucumber.

Fruit: 9 to 10 inches long, 2 or more inches in diameter, solid and dark green.

SENSATION HYBRID

(Days to Maturity, 65)

Uses: Chiefly for market gardens. Slicer type, excellent for shipping. Outyields open pollinated varieties due to longer bearing period.

Fruit: Dark green with white spine, 8 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. White flesh, excellent quality.

Eggplant

CULTURE: Seeds should be started in hothouse. Later the plants should be transferred to pots to induce stockiness. After the ground has become quite warm, set them in rows 3 feet apart with 3 feet between the plants. Eggplant will not stand frost. One ounce of seed is enough for 200 plants; 4 ounces per acre.

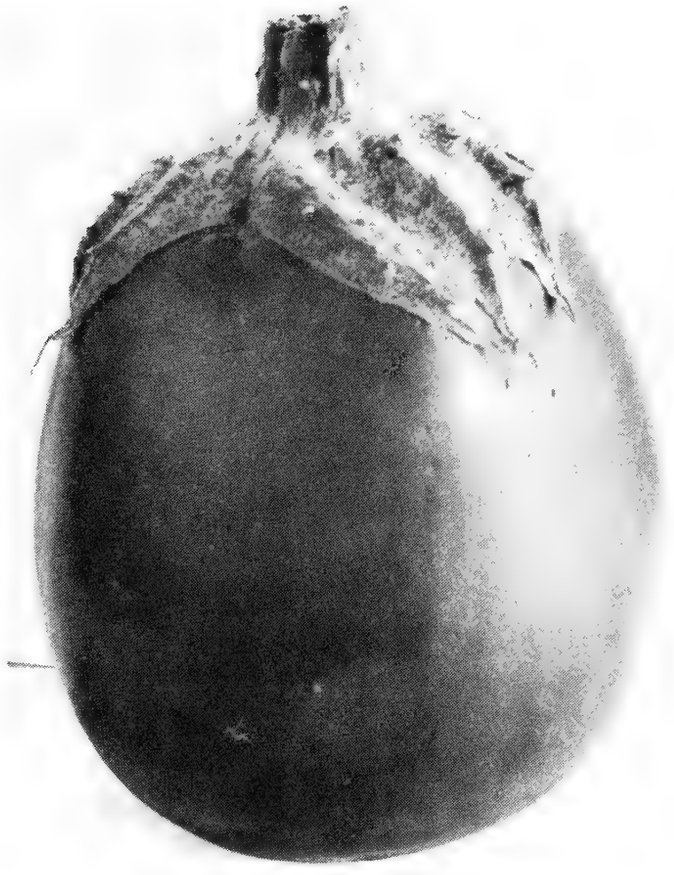
BLACK BEAUTY

(Days to Maturity, 83)

Uses: Principally used for home and market gardens. Adapted to freezing.

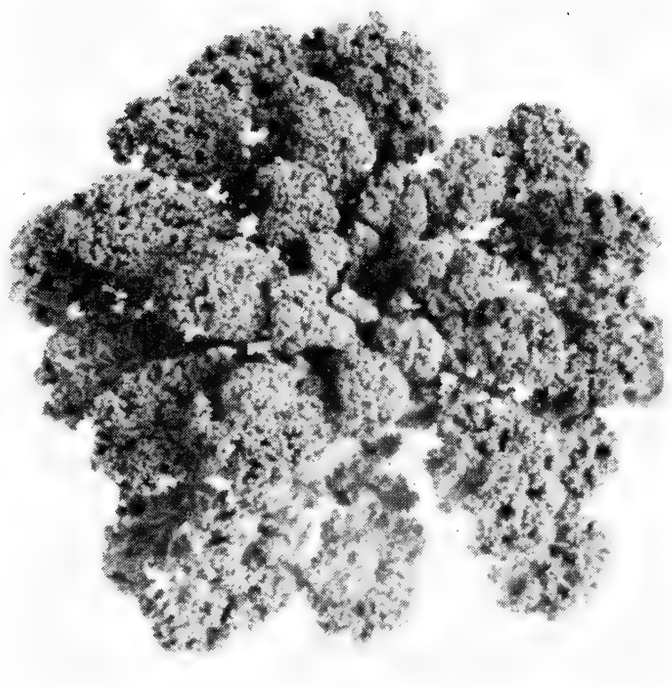
Plant: 24 to 30 inches tall, erect, compact, large leaves; bears from 4 to 6 fruits.

Fruit: Deep purplish black, smooth, and somewhat egg-shaped.



Eggplant, Black Beauty

Kale



Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale

CULTURE: Sow seed early in spring in rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Kale may also be sown up to October for spring use. Protect by covering with hay. One ounce will sow 200 feet; 4 pounds per acre.

SPRING or SMOOTH

(Days to Maturity, 30)

Uses: Makes a fine salad when young and tender. Sometimes called Hanover Salad.

Plant: Hardy, smooth-leaved and quick growing.

DWARFED GREEN CURLED SCOTCH KALE

(Days to Maturity, 55)

Uses: Productive variety of excellent flavor for greens.

Plant: Low growing, compact with finely curled, deep yellowish-green foliage.

SIBERIAN LONG STANDING

(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Home and market gardens.
Plant: Very hardy. Similar to Curled Siberian but has ability to withstand hot weather.

CURLED SIBERIAN

(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Home, market gardens and freezing.
Plant: Vigorous and hardy. Low and spreading, with large thick leaves.

DWARF BLUE CURLED SCOTCH or NORFOLK KALE

(Days to Maturity, 53)

Uses: Home, market gardens and freezing. Particularly desirable variety, as it is resistant to cold weather.

Plant: Spreading and uniform. Leaves have a distinct bluish-green cast, extremely curly.

Lettuce

CULTURE: Sow early in the spring. May be sown in hotbeds and transplanted. One ounce will plant a row 100 feet long; 3 pounds per acre.

Heading Varieties

ICEBERG (White Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 82)

Uses: Home and market gardens. A more tender and better variety than New York.
Heads: Medium large, compact, hard, crumpled light green, interior white. Outside leaves curled and waxy, with fringed edges, margin tinged with reddish brown.

Lettuce, Big Boston

BIG BOSTON (White Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Market and home gardens.
Heads: Medium size, light green. Butterhead type, firm, compact, light yellow heart. Leaves smooth, glossy and light green.

IMPERIAL No. 44

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Uses: Fine for market and home gardens.
Heads: Makes firm heads of good size and excellent quality. Heads better in warm weather.

Lettuce, New York

NEW YORK (White Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 78)

Uses: Outstanding shipper. Also known as Los Angeles.
Heads: Round, dark green, interior creamy white, crisp and tender. Outside leaves large, dark green, curled, with crinkled edges.

GREAT LAKES (White Seeded)

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1954

(Days to Maturity, 82)

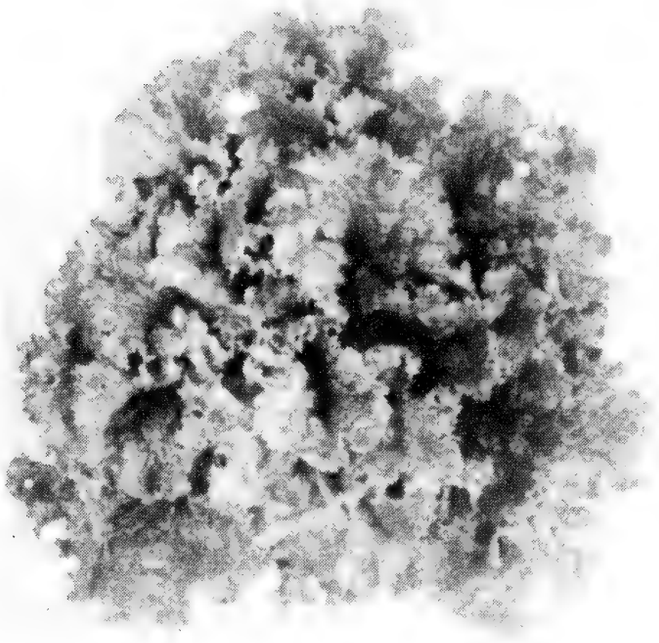
All-America winner developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in conjunction with Michigan State College. A sure heading variety with considerable resistance to tip burn.
Uses: Home and market gardens. Good shipper.
Heads: Large, firm, with very dark green outer leaves well folded with tendency to heavy mid-rib.

SLOBOLT (Black Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 43)

Uses: Same as Grand Rapids.

Plant: Similar in type and general appearance to Grand Rapids but with unusual resistance to bolting in warm weather.



Lettuce, Slobolt

BIBB

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1954

(Days to Maturity, 54)

Very early variety of fine quality. Can be used for forcing. Forms a small, loose rosette head excellent for serving individual salads.

Uses: Home and market gardens.

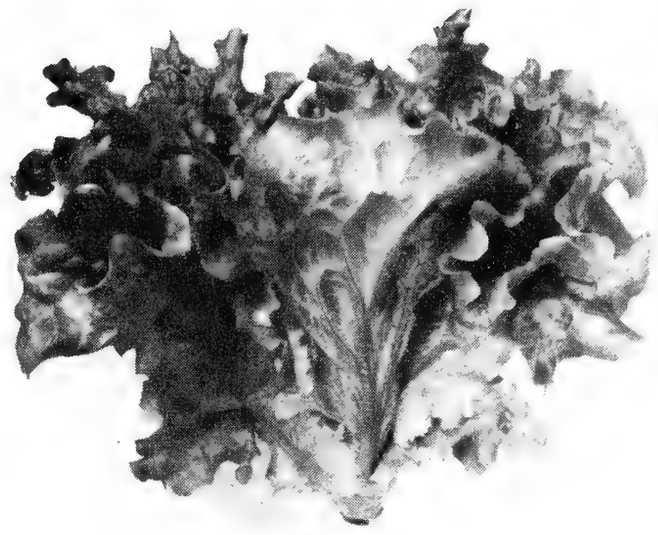
Plant: Small sized central rosette 3½ inches in diameter; thick, firm, crisp outer leaves, smooth dark green, inside golden yellow.

SALAD BOWL (Black Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 50)

Uses: Home gardens.

Plant: Loose leaved variety, short, compact leaves, curled and notched. Rich green color, perfect for tossed salads.



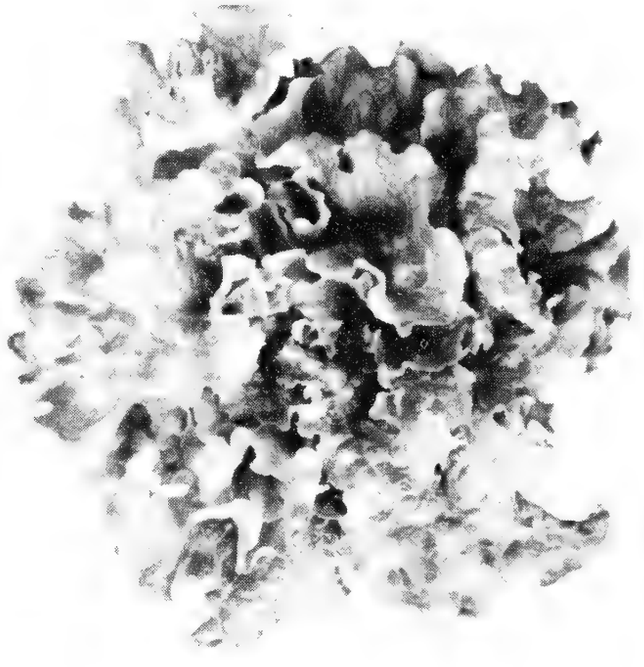
Lettuce, Grand Rapids

GRAND RAPIDS (Black Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 43)

Uses: Outstanding variety for greenhouse forcing. Used as a very early market variety for outside sowing.

Plant: Large, erect, compact, leaves curled and fringed on edges, light green.



Lettuce, Black-seeded Simpson

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON

(Black Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 43)

Uses: Home gardens. Noted for its rapid growth.

Plant: Large, upright and compact, leaves curled, crisp, light green.

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

CULTURE: Sow 10 to 12 seeds in a hill, with hills, 6 to 8 feet apart each way. Cover seeds with about 1 inch of soil and thin plants when they begin to crowd, leaving 4 in each hill. Frequent but shallow cultivation until the runners interfere is necessary.

HALE'S BEST JUMBO

(Day to Maturity, 85)

Uses: Shipping and roadside markets. Also used widely in home gardens.

Fruit: Approximately 7½ inches long, 6 inches in diameter, slightly striped and ribbed and well netted. Deep salmon flesh.

HALE'S BEST NO. 36

(Days to Maturity, 83)

Uses: Widely used by shippers and growers. Very popular with market growers.

Fruit: Approximately 5¾ inches long and 5¾ inches in diameter, or slightly oval, heavily netted. small seed cavity. Deep salmon flesh.

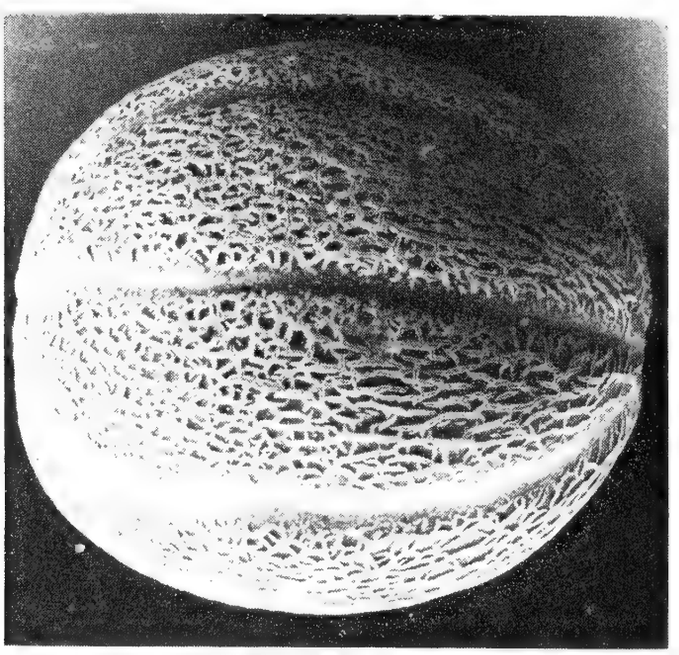
IMPROVED ROCKY FORD

(Netted Gem)

(Days to Maturity, 88)

Uses: Home and market gardens.

Fruit: About 5½ inches long and 5 inches in diameter — nearly round, heavily covered with a hard netting. Thick green flesh.



Muskmelon, Improved Rocky Ford

HEARTS OF GOLD (Improved)

(Days to Maturity, 92)

Uses: Popular with market growers; a good shipper.

Fruit: Approximately 6 inches long, 5½ inches in diameter. Almost round, well netted, greenish rind, very small seed cavity. Flesh thick, firm, deep golden brown.

Muskmelon, Hearts of Gold

HALE'S BEST NO. 936

(Days to Maturity, 87)

Uses: Truckers, market gardens, and roadside markets. Slightly larger than Hale's Best No. 36.

Fruit: Approximately 6½ inches long and 5¾ inches in diameter, heavily netted. Deep salmon flesh.

TIP TOP

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Home and market gardens.

Fruit: 7 inches long and 7 inches in diammeter, round to oval, slightly netted. Flesh thick, deep salmon color.

Watermelon

CULTURE: Plant seed when weather is quite warm, 6 to 8 seeds in a hill, 6 to 8 feet apart each way. Cover ½ inch deep. One ounce will plant 25 to 30 hills; 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

CONGO

(Anthracnose Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 95)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Excellent for shipping.

Fruit: Prolific, large, very tough rind. Oblong in shape. Sweet flesh, red heart.

Watermelon, Congo

DIXIE QUEEN

(Days to Maturity, 85)

Uses: Shippers and home gardeners.

Fruit: Almost round, with squarish ends, rind thin and tough, light green with dark green stripes. Scarlet flesh of good texture. Weighs about 30 pounds. Seeds very small and white.

Watermelon, Dixie Queen

TOM WATSON, IMPROVED

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: An old favorite among the shipping sorts. This improved strain with its big, full red heart, is exceptionally fine. It is very prolific and the fruits are unusually uniform in shape and quality.

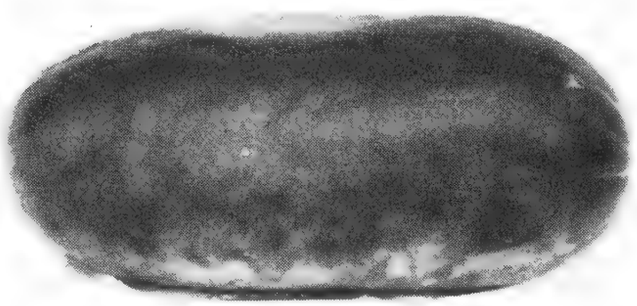
Fruit: Very large, cylindrical in shape, rind very tough and elastic, darker green than old strain, slightly veined. Flesh firm, rather coarse, free from core, delicious, deep bright red color. Weighs about 40 pounds. Seeds brown with white mottling.

IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEET

(Days to Maturity, 85)

Uses: Widely used for home gardens and local markets.

Fruit: Large, cylindrical in shape, rind thin, deep dark green. Fine-textured flesh, sparkling red in color. Weighs about 35 pounds. Seeds white.



Watermelon, Improved Kleckley Sweet

LEESBURG (Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: The same as Improved Kleckley Sweet. This is a wilt-resistant strain of Kleckley Sweet.

Fruit: Rind dark green. Red flesh and white seed.

IRISH GRAY

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Good for shipping to distant markets.

Fruit: Large, oblong, rind light grayish green in color, hard and tough. Flesh firm, brilliant red. Weighs about 35 pounds. Seeds white.

HAWKESBURY (Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 87)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Excellent for shipping.

Fruit: Light green rind, uniform shape. Red flesh and black seed.

IMPROVED GARRISON

(Days to Maturity, 95)

Uses: Excellent shipper, also for home and market garden.

Fruit: Large and elongated, blunt ends with pale and dark green stripes. Flesh red and sweet, of excellent quality.

STONE MOUNTAIN

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Good shipper for long distances. Also a good home-garden variety.

Fruit: Very large, broad and oval to almost round with blocky ends, rind hard, tough, dark green. Bright scarlet flesh and white seeds with black tips. Weighs about 50 pounds.

FLORIDA FAVORITE

(Days to Maturity, 85)

Uses: Home and market gardens.

Fruit: Large, oblong, rind dark green with mottled stripe of light green. Flesh deep red in color and seeds white. Weighs about 30 pounds.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET

(Ice Box Size)

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1954

(Days to Maturity, 82)

All-America winner developed by Dr. A. F. Yeager, New Hampshire.

Uses: Home gardens. Ideal for two individual servings.

Fruit: 7-8 inches long, 5 inches in diameter, oval shaped, light mottled green in color. Thin rind, orange-red flesh with black seeds. Flesh is solid and sweet.

Watermelon, New Hampshire Midget

Mustard

Mustard, Giant Southern Curled

CULTURE: Sow seed thinly as early in the spring as weather permits, in rows about 1 foot apart. For late fall use, sow during August. One ounce sows 200 feet of drill; 4 pounds per acre.

TENDERGREEN or MUSTARD SPINACH

(Days to Maturity, 55)

Use: Mild mustard with spinach flavor.
Leaves: Large, oblong, very dark green in color, very smooth, with slender whitish center ribs.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED

(Long Standing)

(Days to Maturity, 60-70)

Plant: Large and upright in growth.
Leaves: Large, long-oval, curled and fringed on margins, bright medium light green in color.
Seeds: Reddish brown.

Okra or Gumbo

CULTURE: Sow after the ground is warm, in rows 3 feet apart, covering the seed 1 inch deep. Thin to 12 to 18 inches in row.

DWARF GREEN or DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC

(Days to Maturity, 50)

Uses: Home gardens. Very early and productive. Grows vigorously.
Plant: 2 to 2½ feet in height, sturdy and well branched.
Pods: 4 to 4½ inches long, dark green, ridged, pointed, tender and fleshy.

CLEMSON SPINELESS

(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Home gardens.
Plant: Very productive, 4 feet high.
Pods: Deep green, tender, straight and spineless.

PERKINS or LONG GREEN

(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Home and market gardens and canning. Medium early in season and very prolific.
Plant: 3½ to 4½ feet tall, heavy foliaged.
Pods: 7 to 8 inches in length, dark green, tapered, slender, fleshy and heavily ribbed.

Okra, Perkins or Long Green

Onion Seed

CULTURE: Sow in well-drained soil early in the spring and cover ½ inch deep. When some growth is made, thin out to allow plenty of room. One ounce will sow 200 feet of row; 5 pounds per acre.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE

(Days to Maturity, 115)

Uses: Good market variety. One of the best large white onions.

Bulbs: Medium large size, globe shape, waxy white flesh, fine grained, thin skin. Pure white in color.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

(Days to Maturity, 112)

Uses: Good storage variety. Widely used in home gardens.

Bulbs: Medium size, round, small neck, white flesh with a yellowish tint, thick yellow skin.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE

(Days to Maturity, 115)

Uses: Good shipping variety; also widely used in home and market gardens.

Bulbs: Medium size, globe shape, flesh slightly yellowish, thick skin, fine grained.

Parsley

DOUBLE MOSS CURLED

This variety produces a compact mass of rich dark green leaves, extremely curled and finely cut. Used for garnishing and decorative purposes.

Parsley, Double Moss Curled

Parsnips

HOLLOW CROWN (Guernsey)

Uses: One of the most popular varieties. Hardy and vigorous.

Roots: About 12 inches long, approximately 3 inches in diameter at the shoulder, tapered to a point, smooth hollow crowned. White flesh of fine texture.

Peas

CULTURE: Sow in early spring in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 1 to 2 inches deep. Smooth varieties may be planted earlier than the wrinkled. Home-garden varieties may be sown in double rows, 12 inches apart. One pound will plant 100-foot row; 2 bushels per acre. A bushel of smooth peas weighs 60 pounds and wrinkled peas 56 pounds.

ALASKA

(Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 54)

Uses: Widely used for canning, also for market and home garden.

Vines: 26 inches tall, slender, light green.

Pods: 2¾ inches long, smooth, blunt, light green.

Seed: Smooth, light green. Dry seed is bluish gray-green.

Similar Varieties: Alaska, Earliest of All, Long-Pod Alaska, Wisconsin No. 19, Maryland Alaska.

Dwarf Gray Sugar Peas

DWARF GRAY SUGAR PEAS
(Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 65)

Uses: Home garden edible podded variety.

Vine: 24 to 30 inches tall. Hardy, prolific, resistant to Fusarium Wilt, purple blossoms.

Seeds: Dry seed—small, smooth, round, and mottled. Reddish-gray in color.

Peas, Early Bird

EARLY BIRD
(Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Early home and market garden. Good freezing qualities.

Vines: 18 to 20 inches tall, light green, hardy.

Pods: 4 to 4½ inches long, curved and pointed, medium green and sometimes double.

Similar Varieties: Laxton's Superb.

TALL TELEPHONE
(Susceptible to Wilt)

(Days to Maturity, 78)

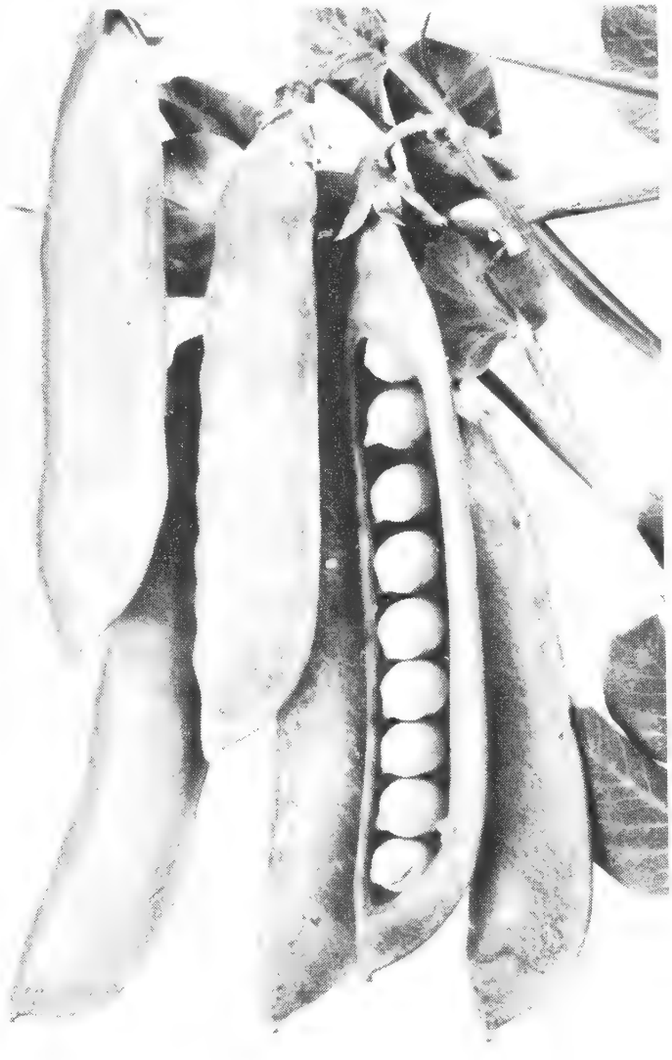
Uses: Home and market gardens. Excellent for freezing.

Vines: Vigorous, 60 to 70 inches tall, medium green.

Pods: 5 to 5½ inches long, medium dark green pointed, slightly curved.

Seed: Large, wrinkled, light green with cream.

Similar Varieties: Long-Pod Alderman, Alderman, Dark-Pod Telephone.



Peas, Tall Telepone

AMEER OR LARGE PODDED ALASKA

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1954

(Days to Maturity, 58)

A fairly large pod of Alaska type, early and tolerant to cold weather.

Uses: Home and market gardens.

Vine: 30-36 inches tall, light green and uniform.

Pods: 3-3¼ inches long, curved, medium green with blunt end. 7 to 8 peas per pod.

Seed: Round, bluish-green and smooth.

WANDO

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1954

(Days to Maturity, 66)

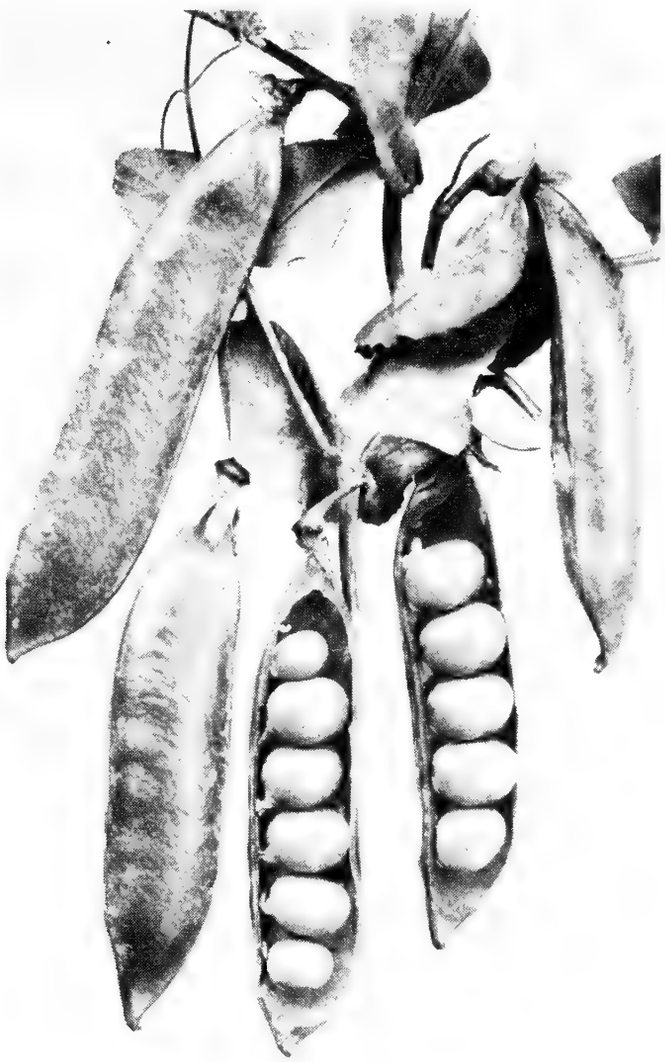
Developed from a cross between Laxton's Progress and Perfection type pea by the U. S. Vegetable Breeding Laboratory. Tolerant to heat and cold.

Uses: Canning and freezing.

Vine: 24-28 inches tall, stiff stem, dark green foliage, vigorous growth, and very prolific.

Pods: 3½ inches long, straight with blunt ends, dark green, well filled.

Seed: Medium sized, green, wrinkled.



Peas, Blue Bantam

BLUE BANTAM

(Susceptible to Wilt)

(Days to Maturity, 64)

Uses: Shipping, home, market gardens and freezing.

Vines: 16 to 18 inches tall, medium green and sturdy.

Pods: 4 to 4½ inches long, medium dark green pointed, slightly curved.

Seed: Large, green and wrinkled.

Similar Varieties: Laxtonian, Laxton's Progress, Peter Pan, Morse Market, Pioneer.

Peas, Laxtonian

LAXTONIAN

(Susceptible to Wilt)

(Days to Maturity, 66)

Uses: Early market and home garden. Good freezing qualities.

Vines: 18 inches tall, light green and sturdy.

Pods: 4 to 4½ inches long, medium green, pointed and slightly curved.

Seed: Large, creamy green, wrinkled.

Similar Varieties: Hundredfold and Blue Bantam.

WORLD'S RECORD

(Susceptible to Wilt)

(Days to Maturity, 62)

Uses: Valuable for early planting and home and market garden.

Vines: 24 inches tall, slender, light green.

Pods: 3½ inches long, medium green, pointed.

Seed: Wrinkled, cream and green, large.

Similar Varieties: Gradus, Thomas Laxton, Dwarf Gradus.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

(Susceptible to Wilt)

(Days to Maturity, 65)

Uses: Generally used for home gardens.

Vines: 18 inches tall, dark green, stocky, broad leaflets.

Pods: 3 inches long, sometimes paired, medium green, straight, 6 to 7 peas to pod.

Seed: Wrinkled, light green, medium size.

Similar Varieties: Giant Wonder, Premium Gem, Sutton Excelsior.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS

(Susceptible to Wilt)

(Days to Maturity, 64)

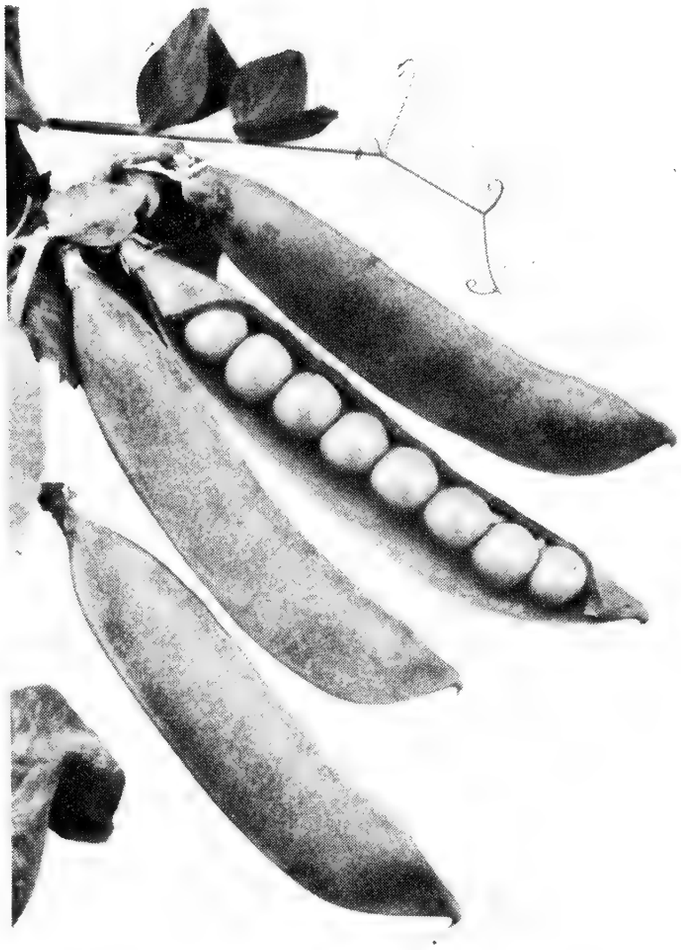
Uses: Market and home gardens. Also satisfactory for freezing.

Vines: 15 inches tall, dark green and sturdy.

Pods: 4 to 4½ inches long, dark green, pointed, borne singly.

Seed: Large, creamy green, wrinkled.

Similar Varieties: Hundredfold, Laxtonian, Morse Market, Peter Pan, Pioneer, Blue Bantam.



Peas, Laxton's Progress

WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN BLACKEYE PEAS

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Home gardens and canning variety. Good keeping qualities as dried peas.

Vine: Strong, semi-bush with many half-runners, holds pod erect and is resistant to Charcoal Rot, Cowpea Wilt and Nematodes. Much more productive than old type blackeye.

Pods: Large, long and easily shelled.

Seed: Dry seed, large, white, with black eye.

IMPROVED THOMAS LAXTON

(Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 61)

Uses: Most widely used variety in market and home garden. Excellent for freezing.

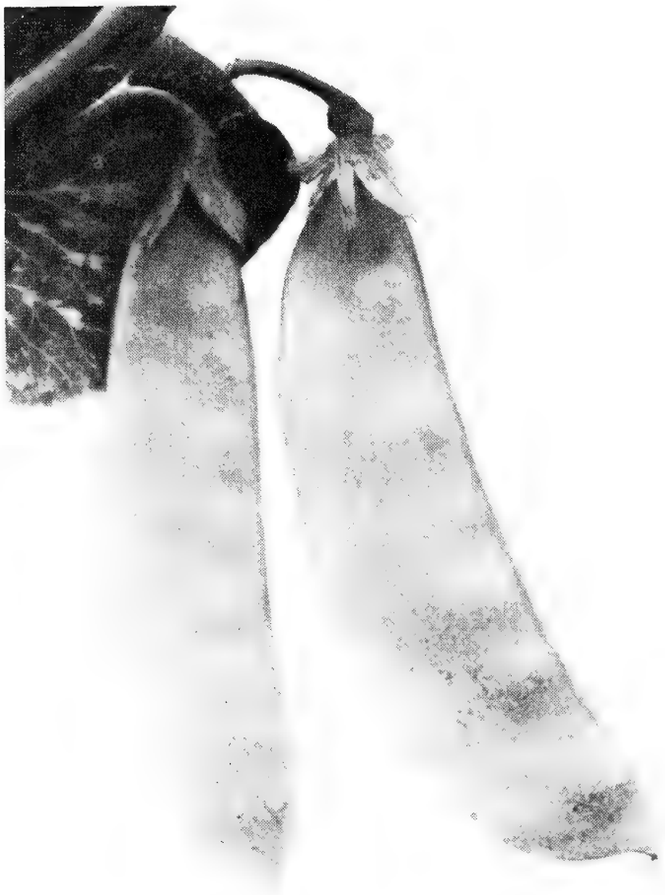
Vines: 30 inches tall, slender, medium green.

Pods: 3¼ inches long, straight, blunt, dark green.

Seed: Cream-green, wrinkled, medium large.

Similar Varieties: Gradus, World's Record.

Peas, Improved Thomas Laxton



Mammoth Melting Sugar Peas

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR PEAS

(Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 74)

Uses: Edible podded variety for home and market gardens.

Vine: 54 inches tall, light green, coarse. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt.

Pods: Single, very broad, indented, brittle, fleshy, free from fiber, of good quality and stringless. About 7 peas to a pod.

Seed: Large, round, creamy white.

Peppers

CULTURE: Sow seed ½ inch deep, in hotbeds in March. After danger of frost has passed, transplant into open ground. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants; 1 pound will set an acre.

PIMIENTO or PERFECTION

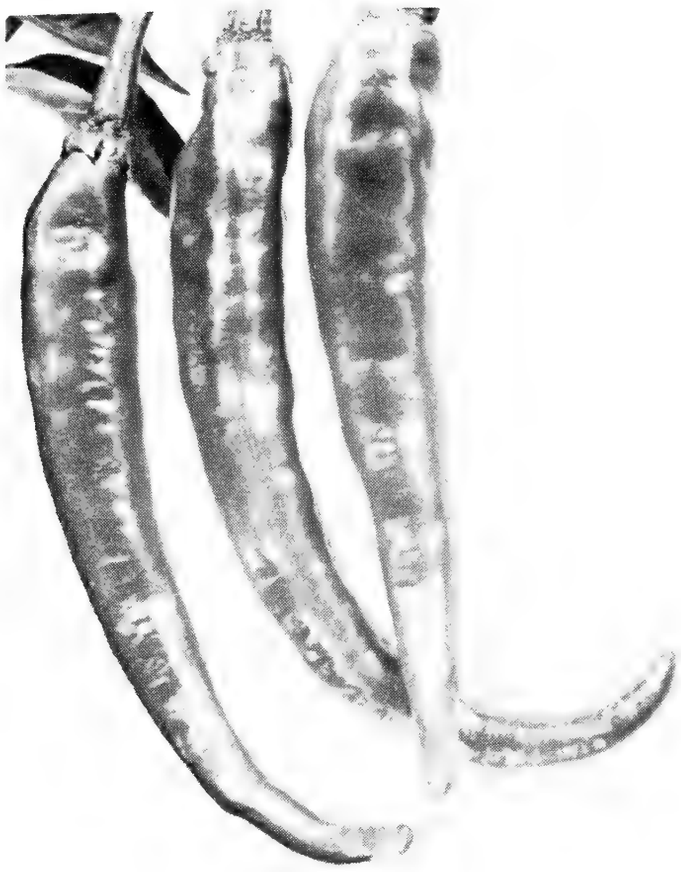
(Days to Maturity, 74)

Uses: Leading canning variety. Standard for home and market gardens.

Plant: 30 inches tall, upright, dark green foliage.

Fruit: 3½ inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, smooth tapering, rich green in color, turning to crimson when ripe; thick flesh, mild flavor.

Pepper, Pimiento



Pepper, Long Red Cayenne (Hot)

LONG RED CAYENNE (Hot)

(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Canning, drying, and pickling.

Plant: 24 to 30 inches tall, erect, upright and vigorous.

Fruit: 4½ to 5 inches in length, ½ inch in diameter at the shoulder, tapered to point, thin, slender and twisted, and very hot, deep green, changing to brilliant red.

Pepper, Ruby King

RUBY KING

(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Home and market gardens.

Plant: 30 inches tall, vigorous, sturdy and compact.

Fruit: 4½ to 5 inches in diameter, slightly tapered, 3-lobed, deep green in color, turning bright ruby-eyed at maturity; flesh thick and mild.

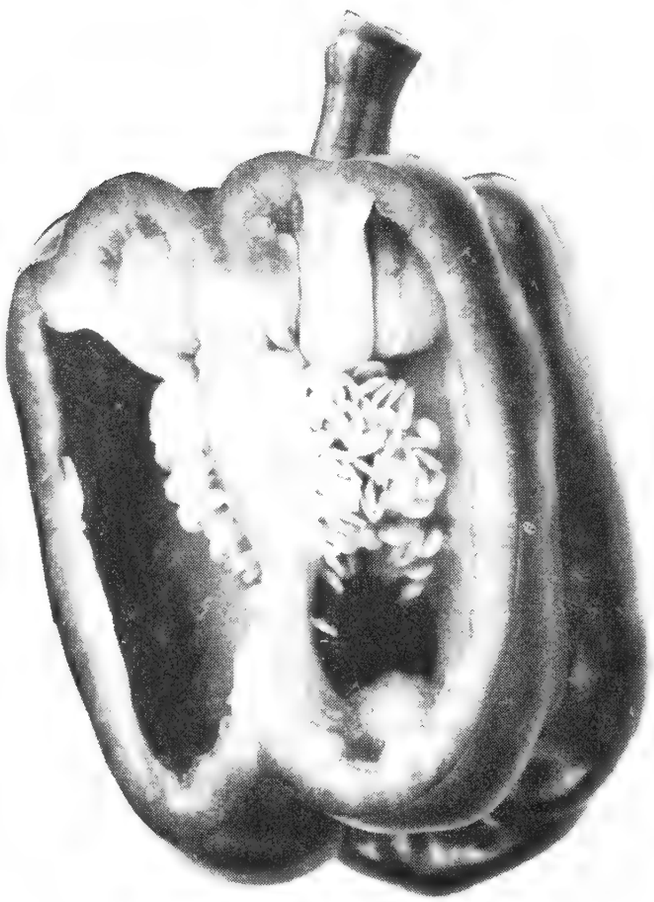
CALIFORNIA WONDER

(Days to Maturity, 74)

Uses: Home and market garden and shipping, the most outstanding of the Sweet Peppers.

Plant: 24 to 30 inches in height, upright and vigorous.

Fruit: 4 to 4½ inches long and 3½ inches in diameter, four-lobed, borne upright, smooth, glossy deep green, changing to brilliant crimson upon ripening; thick flesh.



Pepper, California Wonder

Pumpkin

CULTURE: Plant when ground is warm in hills 8 feet apart each way. One ounce will plant 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Thin to 2 or 3 plants per hill.

STRIPED CUSHAW

(Days to Maturity, 115)

Uses: Market gardens. Used as a pie pumpkin and also as stock feed.

Fruit: Approximately 20 inches long and 9 inches in diameter, white, smooth skin with mottled green stripes, curved neck. Weighs about 12 pounds.

Flesh: Yellow, thick, and solid.

Pumpkin, Small Sugar

SMALL SUGAR

(Days to Maturity, 115)

Uses: Outstanding pie pumpkin. Also known as New England Pie. Used widely in home and market gardens.

Fruit: Approximately 8 inches deep and 10 inches in diameter, round but flattened at the ends, slightly grooved, hard shell; very dark orange. Weighs about 6 pounds.

Flesh: Thick, fine textured, comparatively dry; orange-yellow.

VIRGINIA MAMMOTH

(King of the Mammoths; Potiron)

(Days to Maturity, 120)

Uses: Generally recognized as the largest of all pumpkins. It is valuable as stock feed and is used for home-garden purposes.

Fruit: Approximately 20 inches long, 24 inches in diameter, flattened and slightly grooved, yellow skin mottled with orange. Weighs up to 100 pounds, but ordinarily about 60 pounds.

Flesh: Deep yellow, thick, hard and coarse.

Radish

CULTURE: Sow in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked. One ounce will plant 100 feet; 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

WHITE ICICLE

(Days to Maturity, 27)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Also may be used for forcing.

Shape: 5 to 6 inches long, slender, smooth, tapering at tip.

Color: Snow-white throughout.

FRENCH BREAKFAST

(Days to Maturity, 24)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Also used as a forcing type.

Shape: Oblong, blunt, slender tap-root, smooth, tops small.

Color: Rose-scarlet with white tip; white flesh.

Radish, French Breakfast

Radish, White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip

SCARLET GLOBE

(Days to Maturity, 22)

Uses: This is the most widely used variety for both home and market gardens. It is also very adaptable for forcing under glass.

Shape: Olive shape, smooth, thin tap-root.

Color: Bright scarlet; tender white-flesh.

Radish, Scarlet Globe

WHITE-TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP

(Days to Maturity, 25)

Uses: Home and market gardens.

Shape: Almost round, slender tap-root.

Color: Crimson with a distinct and clear white area about the tip; clear white flesh, brittle.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

CULTURE: Stir soil to a considerable depth before sowing. Plant early and quite deep. One ounce will sow 75 feet; 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND

(Days to Maturity, 150-180)

Uses: Home and market gardens; also used by shippers. Good for winter storage. It produces large, uniform, smooth, creamy white roots.

Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island

Spinach

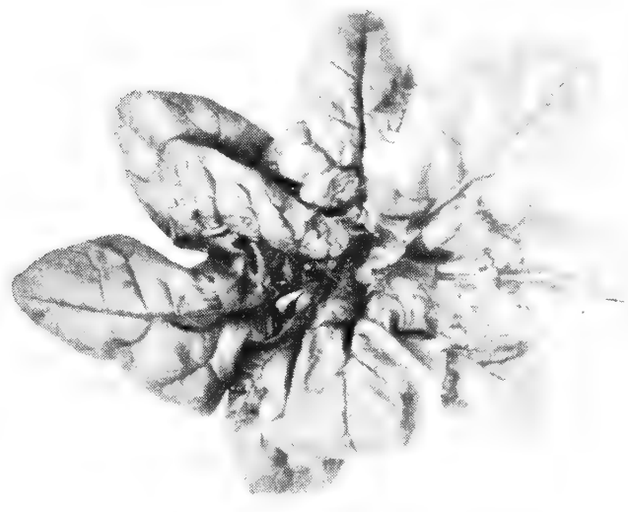
CULTURE: Sow the seed in rich ground free from acid, 1 inch deep in rows 1 foot apart, Quick-growing types may be sown very early in the spring or from August 15 until frost. One ounce will plant 100 feet of row; 8 to 10 pounds per acre in drills. (If broadcast, sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre.)

BLOOMSDALE DARK GREEN

(Round Seeded)

Days to Maturity, 41)

Uses: Used widely by canners and shippers because it holds fresher-appearing green color after processing and shipping. Dark green in color and similar to Bloomsdale Reselected. Excellent for freezing.



Spinach, Bloomsdale Dark Green

BLOOMSDALE RESELECTED

(Round Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 40)

Uses: Home and market gardens, also shipping and canning. Recommended for both fall and spring planting. Excellent for freezing.

Plant: Vigorous, rapid grower, upright, compact and very hardy.

Leaves: Medium large, crumpled, very thick and glossy green.

Spinach, Old Dominion, Blight Resistant

OLD DOMINION, BLIGHT RESISTANT

(Round Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 41)

Uses: Introduced by the Virginia Experiment Station: resistant to mosaic and a good shipper, Fairly long-standing period before seeding. Recommended for late fall planting for a spring crop. Adapted to freezing.

Plant: Similar to Bloomsdale, slightly smoother in appearance and a little flatter, spreading growth.

Leaves: Similar to Bloomsdale, slightly less blistered and somewhat more pointed.

BLOOMSDALE LONG STANDING

(Round Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 45)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Especially adapted for late spring or summer crop. Excellent for freezing.

Plant: Vigorous grower, compact and erect.

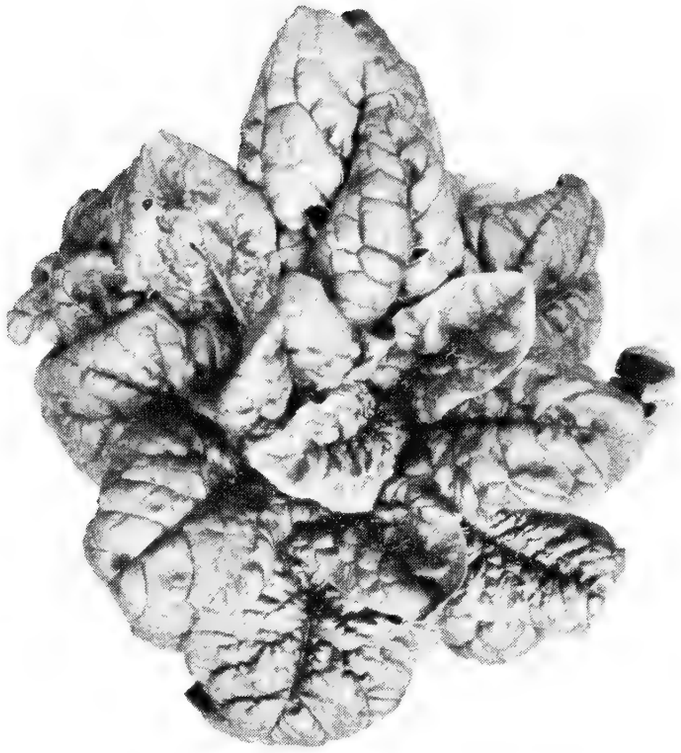
Leaves: Medium large, crumpled, rounded tip, thick, deep glossy green.

VIRGINIA SAVOY

(Bloomsdale Blight Resistant)
(Round Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 35)

Uses: Developed by the Virginia Truck Experiment Station for blight resistance. Valuable for fall planting when blight is severe. It is the fastest-growing curled type and matures a crop in the fall where other varieties fail. Resembles Bloomsdale Savoy, but in spring bolts to seed quickly and must be harvested when first ready. Adapted for freezing.



Spinach, Virginia Savoy

Squash

CULTURE: Plant as soon as the ground is warm, 8 to 10 seeds in a hill, with hills 4 to 6 feet apart. Later thin out, leaving 3 strongest plants in each hill. One ounce will plant 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK

(Early Summer Crookneck)

(Days to Maturity, 52)

Uses: Most widely used Summer Squash. Particularly good for home, market gardens and freezing. Bush-type vine; fruit to be used when immature.

Fruit: About 10 inches long and 3½ inches in diameter, small crooked neck with enlarged blossom end where seeds are borne, rich yellow in color and thickly covered with warts. Weighs about 2 pounds.

Flesh: Yellow and thick.

Squash, Golden Summer Crookneck

Squash, Benning's Green-Tinted White Bush

BENNING'S GREEN-TINTED WHITE BUSH

(Days to Maturity, 52-65)

Uses: Market gardens. Similar to early White Bush.

Fruit: The skin turns pale brown when fruit is fully matured.

Squash, Cocozelle

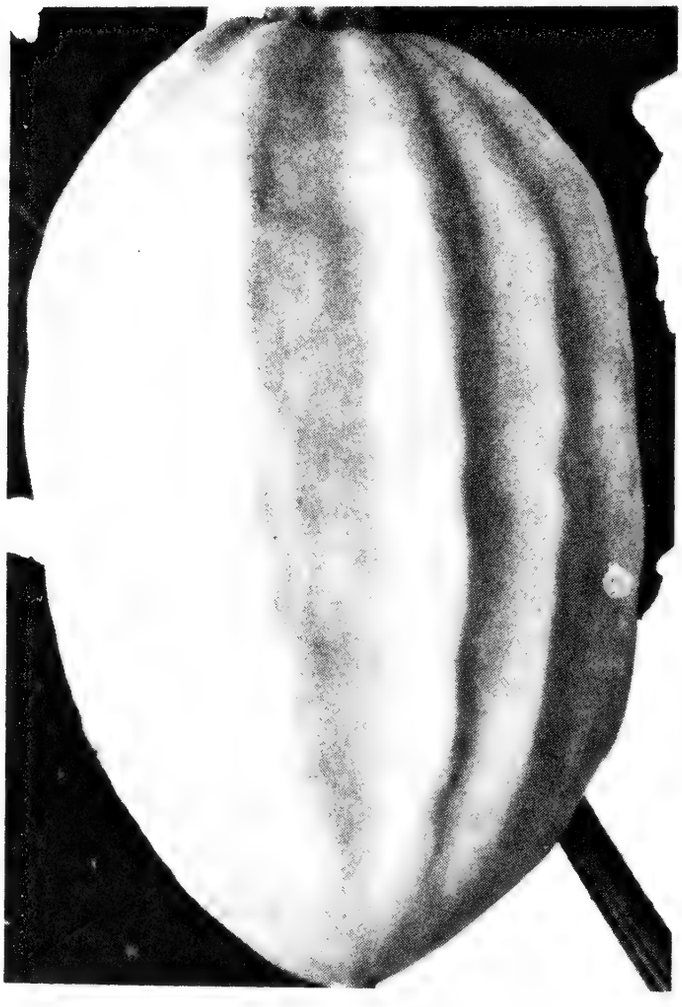
EARLY WHITE BUSH
(Patty Pan)

(Days to Maturity, 52)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Also used for shipping.

Fruit: 3 inches deep and 8 inches in diameter, round with scalloped edges, flattened. Weighs 2½ pounds.

Flesh: White and thick.



Squash, Table Queen

TABLE QUEEN
(Summer and Winter Squash)

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Uses: For home and market gardens. Very popular for home use.

Fruit: About the size of a coconut, pointed, deeply ridged.

Flesh: Rich orange, quality good.

COCOZELLE
(Italian Vegetable Marrow)

(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Home and market gardens.

Fruit: Approximately 16 inches long and 4 inches in diameter, dark green when immature but changes to alternate stripes of dark green and yellow at maturity, cylindrical and straight, with smooth surface. Weighs about 4 pounds at edible stage.

Flesh: Greenish white.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK

(Days to Maturity, 50)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Excellent for shipping. Should be harvested when very young while fruit is 4 to 6 inches long.

Fruit: Clear yellow color, 12 inches long, 3½ inches when mature, smaller toward stem end. Harvest when young.

HUBBARD, CHICAGO WARTED

(Days to Maturity, 110)

Uses: The leading Winter Squash. Particularly desirable for market use. Adapted to freezing.

Fruit: 14 inches long and 10 inches in diameter, globular in shape and pointed at both ends, heavily warted and bronze-green at maturity. Weighs about 15 pounds.

Flesh: Orange-yellow, very thick and dry.

Squash, Early Prolific Straightneck

Swiss Chard

Swiss Chard, Lucullus

CULTURE: Sow in spring as soon as ground can be worked, in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, covering the seed with about 1 inch of soil. Later thin plants to about 4 to 5 inches apart in the row. One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

LUCULLUS

(Days to Maturity, 55)

Uses: Widely used for home gardens, also very satisfactory for market use. Excellent for freezing.

Stems: Light green in color, broad and thick; leaves light green, fleshy, crumpled.

Tomatoes

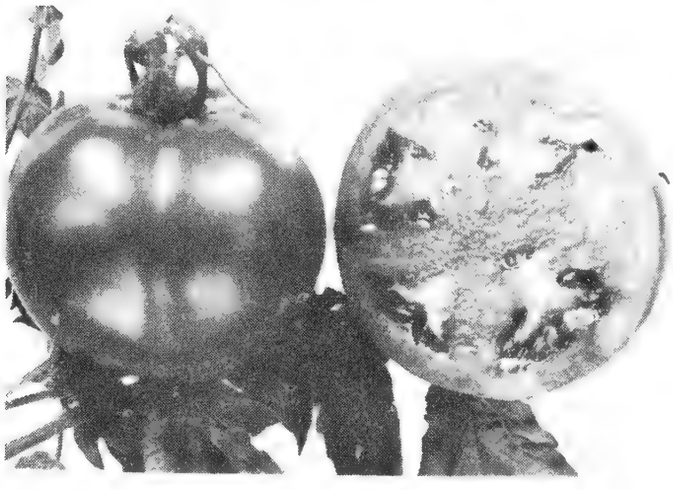
CULTURE: Start early tomato plants indoors, allowing 4 to 6 weeks to produce plants for setting out. Sow in hotbeds or shallow boxes in rows early in the year. Seed should be 4 to 6 inches apart and ½ inch deep. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant into 3-inch pots or shallow boxes 4 inches apart each way. Transplant in the open ground when all danger of frost is past, 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Cultivate frequently. An ounce will produce about 3,000 plants or enough for one-half acre.

RUTGERS, CERTIFIED

(Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Uses: Market, canning and for juice. Recommended for the uniform deep red color of the flesh.
Vines: Strong, compact, and prolific.
Fruit: Bright deep scarlet, ripens from inside out, globe shaped, firm.



Tomatoes, Rutgers

BRIMMER

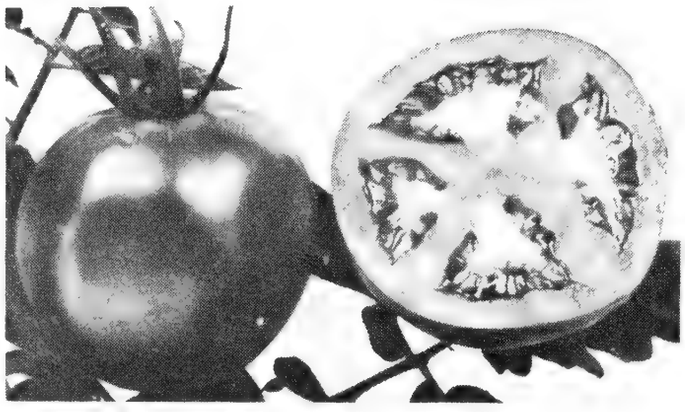
(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Home gardens.
Vines: Large, coarse, spreading, broad, medium green foliage.
Fruit: Purplish pink, extremely large, flat, very solid, somewhat irregular, with very few seeds.

JUNE PINK

(Days to Maturity, 68)

Uses: Market gardens and shipping.
Vines: Rather short and spreading.
Fruit: Purplish pink, somewhat flat, medium size, solid.



Tomatoes, Marglobe

MARGLOBE, CERTIFIED

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: All-purpose variety. Used widely by gardeners, shippers and canners.
Vines: Vigorous, erect, medium green, heavy foliage that shades fruit well.
Fruit: Deep scarlet color, globe shape, smooth thick walls, solid.

HOMESTEAD

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1954

(Days to Maturity, 78)

A new variety developed by the U. S. Vegetable Breeding Laboratory. Has near-immunity to Fusarian Wilt.
Uses: Home and market gardens. Excellent shipping variety.
Vine: Comparable to Rutgers in density of foliage. Vigorous and strong.
Fruit: Generally of the same shape, size, color and quality of Rutgers. Light green shoulder, which is desirable in a shipping tomato.

SOUTHLAND

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1954

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Developed by the U. S. Vegetable Breeding Laboratory. Nearly immune to Fusarian Wilt. Highly resistant to early blight and resistant to certain forms of late blight.
Uses: Market gardens, canning and shipping variety.
Vines: Vigorous; compact; dense, medium green foliage. Very productive.
Fruit: Medium sized. Flattened globe shaped. Usually smooth. Scarlet red, firm texture.

F_2 HYBRID

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Excellent canning variety, also market gardens.

Vines: Strong, medium growth, medium green foliage. Sets fruit in profusion.

Fruit: 5½ to 6 ounces, deep red, solid, smooth, very prolific, long harvest season, less cracking under normal conditions.

STOKESDALE

(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Shipping and market gardens.

Vines: Medium heavy foliage, moderately spreading.

Fruit: Medium large, smooth, almost globe shape, solid flesh, bright scarlet throughout.

VALIANT TOMATO

(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Home and market gardens adapted to short season areas and early market.

Vine: Sparse and open, medium height.

Fruit: Large for an early variety, bright scarlet in color and globe-shaped.

PONDEROSA

(Days to Maturity, 86)

Uses: Home gardens.

Fruit: Purplish pink, extremely large, flat, very solid, somewhat irregular, with very few seeds.

Tomatoes, Pritchard

PRITCHARD, CERTIFIED

(Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Home and market gardens, shipping and and canning.

Vines: Medium, vigorous and heavy.

Fruit: Smooth, globular shape, medium scarlet color, thick wall, solid flesh.

STONE

(Days to Maturity, 85)

Uses: Home and market gardens and canning.

Vines: Vigorous, long vines protect fruit well.

Fruit: Scarlet-red, large, flat, smooth, uniform in ripening.

Turnips

CULTURE: Sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Cover seed ½ inch and thin to 4 to 6 inches in the row. Cultivate frequently. For winter crop sow in July and August, in drills or broadcast. One ounce will plant about 150 feet of drill; 1 pound per acre in drills or 2 pounds broadcast. Sow the salad varieties in August or September.

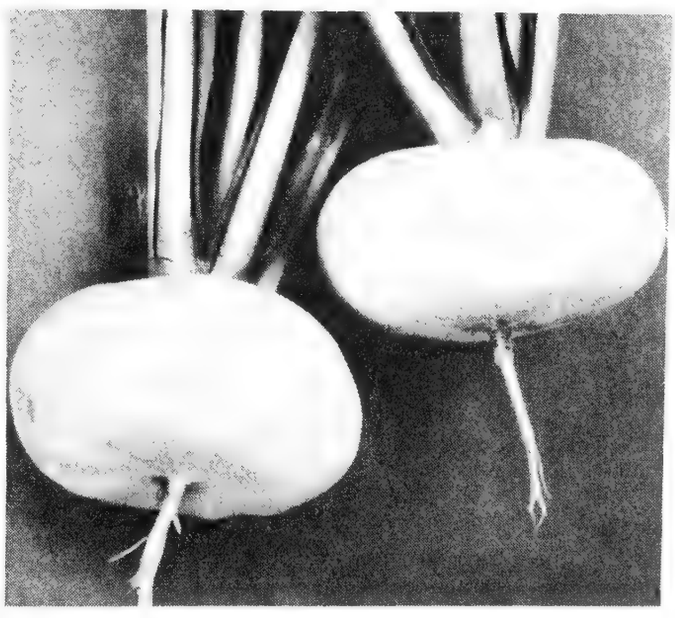
EXTRA EARLY MILAN

(Days to Maturity, 40)

Uses: Very early. Widely used for market gardens.

Tops: Small, erect, strap leaved.

Root: 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, flat, smooth, with a slender tap-root, entirely white. Flesh is fine textured.



Turnips, Extra Early Milan

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE

(Days to Maturity, 55)

Uses: This is the leading variety, adaptable for every use. Widely planted in home and market gardens, for shipping and storing. Suitable for freezing.

Tops: Medium large, dark green, erect, compact.

Root: 4 to 5 inches in diameter, globe shape, bright purple at top and white below, clean and smooth, with small tap-root. Flesh is white and of very good quality.

Turnip, Purple-Top White Globe

PURPLE-TOP STRAP LEAF

(Days to Maturity, 45)

Uses: Home and market gardens. For spring and fall planting. Adapted to freezing.

Tops: Medium small, erect, compact and slender strap leaf.

Root: 3 inches or more in diameter, uniform, deep, flat, purplish red above ground and white below, smooth, small tap-root. White, fine-textured flesh.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Very similar to Norfolk White Globe. Adapted for table use when young. Used widely as stock feed.

Turnip, Yellow Aberdeen or Amber Globe

YELLOW ABERDEEN or AMBER GLOBE

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Usually grown for stock feed, but suitable for table use.

Tops: Large, medium light green, cut leaved.

Root: 5 to 6 inches in diameter, round, smooth skin, yellow except the top portion which is shaded with green. Flesh light yellow.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN

(Days to Maturity, 40)

Uses: One of the earliest varieties. Used widely in home and market gardens.

Tops: Small, upright, strap leaved.

Root: 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, flat and smooth, with small tap-root, upper part purplish red, bottom white. Flesh white.

Turnips, Seven-Top or Winter Greens

SEVEN-TOP or WINTER GREENS

Uses: Home and market gardens. Considered a standard for greens.

Root: Not edible, as it is very tough.

NORFOLK WHITE GLOBE

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Widely used for stock feed but also good for table use when young. A heavy producer.

Tops: Large, broad, coarse leaves. Upright, medium green in color.

Root: 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Globular shape; large tap root, entirely white. Flesh is fine texture.

Rutabaga

CULTURE: The culture for Rutabaga is the same as for other turnips except that the seed is generally sown later.

AMERICAN PURPLE-TOP YELLOW

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Also used for shipping and storage. Keeps well.

Root: Large, globular, small crown, yellow with purple tops. Tender, fine-textured flesh, light yellow in color.

Vegetables Best Adapted for Home Freezing

GREEN POD BUSH BEANS
- Topcrop
- Contender
- Tenderlong
- Bountiful
- Commodore Improved
- Tendergreen
- Giant Stringless
- Improved Stringless Black Valentine
- Wade's Bush

WAX POD BUSH BEANS
- Brittle Wax

POLE BEANS
- Kentucky Wonder

BUSH LIMA BEANS
- Fordhook 242
- Henderson
- Green Seeded Henderson or Clark's Bush

POLE LIMA BEANS
- King of the Garden

SPINACH
- Virginia Savoy
- Old Dominion
- Bloomsdale Long Standing
- Bloomsdale Dark Green
- Bloomsdale Reselected

SQUASH
- Hubbard, Chicago Warted
- Summer Crookneck

ASPARAGUS
- Mary Washington

RHUBARB
- McDonald
- Myott's Victoria

STRAWBERRIES
- Catskill
- Blakemore
- Big Joe
- Midland
- Dorsett
- Temple
- Premier
- Tennessee Beauty

BEETS
- Crosby Egyptian

CARROTS
- Imperator
- Danvers Half-Long
- Chantenay Red-Cored

SWEET CORN
- Golden Cross Bantam
- Golden Bantam
- Iochief
- Country Gentleman Hybrid
- Stowell's Evergreen Hybrid
- Marcross Hybrid

EGGPLANT
- Black Beauty

SWISS CHARD
- Lucullus

PEAS
- Thomas Laxton
- Laxtonian
- Laxton's Progress
- Tall Telephone
- Early Bird
- Blue Bantam
- Wando

TURNIPS
- Purple Top White Globe
- Purple Top Strap Leaf

TURNIP GREENS
- Pomeranian White Globe
- Purple Top White Globe

BROCCOLI
- Calabrese
- Italian Green Sprouting

BRUSSELS SPROUTS
- Long Island Improved

CAULIFLOWER
- Snow Ball
- Dry Weather

KALE
- Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch
- Curled Siberian

Your Garden

Location and Soil

Your family vegetable garden should be located as near the house as possible. These important points should be considerd in locating your garden:

(1) It should be convenient to the house, water, and tools.

(2) Choose the best soil available.

(3) Locate the garden where power machinery can be used.

(4) It should be away from trees and buildings.

(5) Choose a spot where the soil is well drained.

The size of the family garden will depend on the size of the family, the amount of time you have to care for it, and the amount of canning, freezing, and storing to be done. It is more practical to do a good job with a small garden, than a poor job with one that is too large to care for adequately.

The Garden Plan

Perhaps one of the most important reasons for planning a garden is to stretch the harvest season so you can get a continuous supply of fresh vegetables from early spring to late fall. Spinach planted in the fall will live through the winter and can be picked in the spring. Careful planning will decrease the necessity for canning, freezing, and storing great quantities of food. Vegetables picked fresh through 7 or 8 months of the year not only provide a fresh source of vegetables for the family table, but decrease the amounts needed for preserving.

In planning the garden you will want to consider the size of the area available, the needs of the family, and their likes and dislikes. Keep these points in mind when you take pencil and paper and start to draw the plan. A rough sketch will do, but it must be fairly accurate to be useful. Make the plan to scale if possible . . . for instance a scale of 1/8 inch to 1 foot. Outline the shape of your garden, list the length and width, space between rows, names of vegetables to be planted in each row, and the names of late vegetables that will follow the early ones.

Your paper plan may look something like the sample plan on page 54. These nine points should be considered while drawing the plan.

1. **Perennial crops such as asparagus, strawberries and rhubarb should be located at one side of the garden.**
2. **Tall-growing crops such as corn must be kept away from small crops like beets and carrots, to avoid shading.**
3. **Provide for succession crops, a fall garden, small fruits and over-wintered crops to mature early in the spring.**
4. **Early planted, fast-growing, quick-maturing crops should be grouped together. Examples: radishes, lettuce, early cabbage, scallions, etc.**
5. **Provide plenty of vegetables for canning, freezing and storing.**
6. **Do not overplant new varieties, vegetables which the family does not like, or too much of any one vegetable at one time.**
7. **Rows should follow across the slope (on the contour) in hilly areas.**
8. **Make sure the plan provides the best spacing between rows for the method of cultivation that you intend to use (hand, tractor, horse).**
9. **Run rows north and south if possible, to prevent plants from shading one another.**

A Suggested Garden Plan

(A Large Garden With Consideration Given to Succession Crops
And the Need for Plenty of Vegetables for Processing)

Row						Feet between rows
1. Sweet corn			Sweet corn			3′
2. Sweet corn			Sweet corn			3′
3. Sweet corn	Iochief planted early		Sweet corn	Golden Cross Bantam planted early		3′
4. Sweet corn			Sweet corn			3′
5. Sweet corn	Golden Cross Bantam planted mid-season		Sweet corn	Golden Cross Bantam planted late		3′
6. Sweet corn			Sweet corn			3′
7. Tomatoes (staked)						4′
8. Tomatoes (staked)						4′
9. Pole beans (staked)						4′
10. Pole beans (staked)						4′
11. Pepper			Eggplant	Chard (Swiss)		3′
12. Lima bean (bush)						3′
13. Lima bean (bush)						3′
14. Lima bean (bush)						3′
15. Snapbeans (bush)						3′
16. Snapbeans (bush)	Replant after harvest to provide a continuous supply.					3′
17. Snapbeans (bush)						3′
18. Broccoli						3′
19. Early cabbage						3′
20. Onion sets						3′
21. Onion sets						2′
22. Carrots						2′
23. Carrots	This entire area may be replanted after harvest with such crops as: endive, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, spinach, kale, beets, cabbage, broccoli, turnips, lettuce, carrots, and late potatoes. Area may include rows 15 through 31 inclusive.					2′
24. Beets						2′
25. Beets						2′
26. Kale						2′
27. Spinach						2′
28. Peas						2′
29. Peas						2′
30. Lettuce	Seeded Early	Lettuce	Seeded Mid-season	Lettuce	Seeded Late	2′
31. Radish		Radish		Radish		2′
32. Strawberries						2′
33. Strawberries						3′
34. Asparagus			Rhubarb			3′
35. Asparagus						3′
						3′

N ↑ — 100 ft. — ↓ S

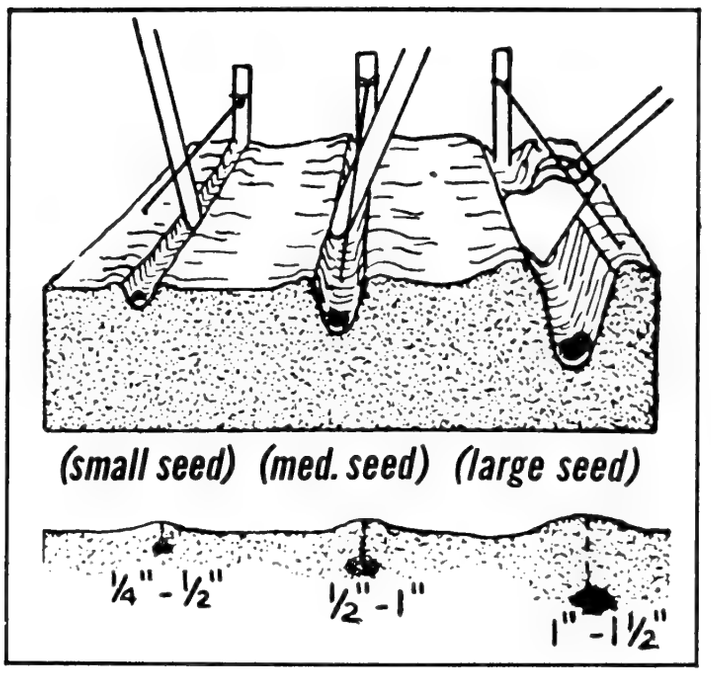
50 ft.

Preparing The Soil

Be sure that the soil is prepared properly before planting seeds. A level, loose, moist layer of fine soil over a firm seedbed is important for a good garden. In the small home garden this means careful raking before planting. Plenty of harrowing and smoothing will produce a good seedbed in the farm garden.

Planting The Garden

After preparing the seedbed for seeding or plant setting, lay out the garden in straight rows. This makes cultivation and spraying easier, and increases the attractiveness of the garden. The use of a garden line is a convenient method for making straight rows. A shallow furrow, into which



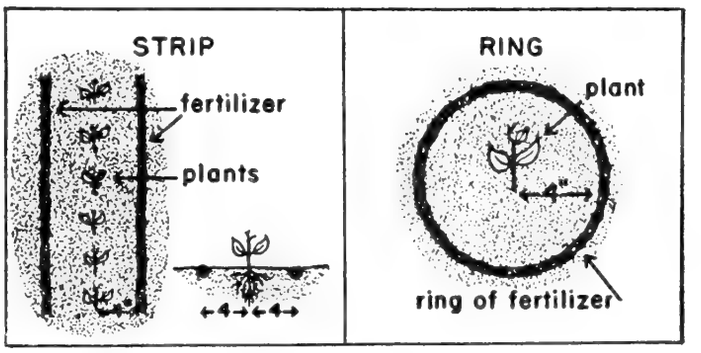
Depth to plant seeds of various sizes

the seed is placed, is made by drawing a hoe through the soil, using the line as a guide. The chart on page 10 shows the amount of seed needed for a 100 foot row and the approximate time of the year that different vegetables may be planted.

Use of Fertilizer

The use of commercial fertilizer such as Southern States Open Formula 10-10-10, 5-10-5, 5-10-10, or 8-8-8, will help you obtain greater yields from your garden. The amount of plant food contained in any fertilizer is told by the analysis which appears on the package. For example Southern States Open Formula 5-10-5 indicates by the first number that there is 5% nitrogen. The second figure shows 10% phosphoric acid, and the third 5% potash. As a rule, high nitrogen fertilizer is recommended for leafy vegetables such as lettuce, high phosphate for such vine crops as tomatoes, beans and squash, and high potash for root crops such as carrots.

Usually it is advantageous to apply a generous amount of fertilizer just before planting. It can be scattered broadcast, using about a pound for each 50 square feet. It is important to distribute the fertilizer so that it will not come in contact with young plants. Some gardeners prefer to apply the fertilizer in the row either when planting or shortly after the seedlings have made their appearance above ground. Top and side dressings of a commercial fertilizer are particularly good in stimulating plant growth.



Two ways of sidedressing growing plants with fertilizer.

One of the best sources of organic matter for the vegetable garden is stable manure. It is often scarce and has become rather expensive.

It is not as rich in food value as are the chemical fertilizers, but it is especially valuable as a source of humus for conditioning soils. An area 50 by 50 feet requires about a ton, spread on the ground in late fall if possible. If not, it can be

scattered early in the spring. Fresh manure can be used in the fall, but in the spring it should be in a well-rotted condition so as not to damage the young plants. By adding about 50 pounds of super phosphate to each ton of manure, you will greatly increase its nutrient value.

Use of Lime in Growing Vegetables

Lime is used primarily to neutralize soil acidity. It is not a fertilizer although calcium, the important element in lime, is a nutrient.

Most plants are definitely influenced by the reaction-acidity, or alkalinity of the soil. Vegetables, for instance, vary greatly in their response to lime. Results of many experiments indicate that most vegetable crops thrive better in soils which are slightly acid than in soils which are neutral or alkaline.

It is impossible to give the exact soil reaction for any crop under all conditions because the character of the soil, the humus supply, the amount of moisture and other factors may influence the response of the crop to the soil conditions. Most vegetables, however, can be classified roughly as to their response to soil reaction. Here is such a classification for principal vegetable crops.

Crops that should be grown on acid soils (pH 5.0 to 5.5) for the purpose of disease control	**Crops that will do well on medium limed soils (pH 5.5 to 6.5) or are tolerant to medium acid soils**		**Crops that require fairly well limed soils (pH 6.0 to 6.5)**
Sweet Potatoes	Snap Beans	Parsnips	Asparagus
Potatoes	Lima Beans	Peppers	Beets
	Broccoli	Squash	Celery
	Carrots	Salisfy	Muskmelons
	Cabbage	Strawberries	Lettuce
	Cauliflower	Sweet Corn	Leeks
	Collards	Pumpkins	Onions
	Cucumbers	Tomatoes	Peas
	Eggplant	Turnips	Spinach
	Kale	Radishes	Swiss Chard
	Mustard	Brussels Sprouts	
	Parsley	Watermelon	

State Agricultural Experiment Stations and most County Agricultural Agents' offices are now equipped to conduct soil acidity tests.

Caring for the Garden

Mulching

A *mulch* is any material that is applied to the surface of the soil around the plants to help keep down weeds, avoid erosion, and conserve moisture.

Straw is probably the most suitable material for a mulch. It should be about 6 inches deep when first applied. Other mulching materials usually available and most often used are leaves, chopped corn cobs, shredded corn fodder, plant residues, and sawdust. The mulch should be applied about the middle of June for early crops, or when the plants are large enough so that the mulch can be easily spread around the plants. A mulch applied too early in the spring keeps the ground too cool and retards plant growth.

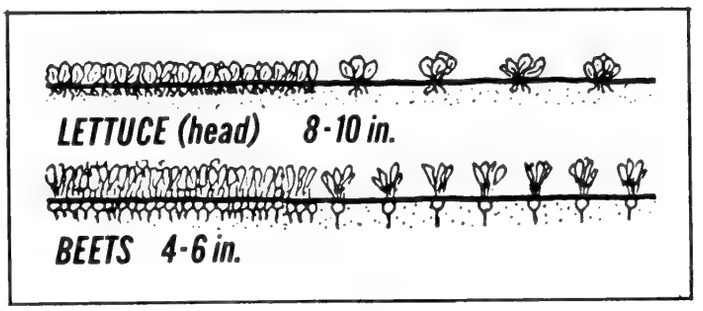
Because mulches need nitrogen to decay, they will compete with the plants for the available nitrogen in the soil. To assure enough nitrogen for the decomposition of these materials, you should apply 2 to 3 pounds per 100 square feet of the 5-10-5 or 5-10-10 fertilizer; or ½ pound of nitrate of soda, or ammonium sulphate, per 100 square feet; or ¼ pound of ammonium nitrate. Mulches are more practical and profitable on tomatoes and strawberries than most other crops.

Watering

Watering during dry periods is a profitable practice. One thorough watering per week is usually enough unless evaporation is very high. A thorough watering wets the soil to a depth of 6 inches. Frequent light waterings will do more damage than good, because they encourage shallow roots, and may reduce yields. Shallow-rooted crops are more susceptible to drought. Water may be applied with an "ooze" or soaker hose, sprinkler, or by running it along the rows. A board placed under the end of the hose will prevent washing. One inch of water should be provided each week. It will take about 20 minutes to apply 1 inch of water on 100 square feet.

Thinning

Plants that are allowed to grow too thickly have the same effect as weeds. Thinning should be done while plants are small. The space between the plants should



Thin Plants while they are small

agree with the recommendations in the table on page 10. This is important. Small plants are difficult to thin, but large ones are practically impossible to pull without damaging the rest of the plants.

Insect and Disease Control

INSECTS: It is often necessary to use insecticides or bug poisons to prevent insect damage in the vegetable garden. Certain kinds of poisons are required for certain insects, because insects have different physical make-ups and feeding habits. Thoroughness and timeliness in applying poison is very important. Try to put the poison where the bugs are, and use it before they have done serious damage.

DISEASES: Timing in the use of sprays or dusts to control plant diseases is extremely important. While it is relatively

Pesticide Chart

1954 Growing Year

CROP	PESTS	RECOMMENDED MATERIALS	IF YOU DUST USE	IF YOU SPRAY USE	APPLICATION HINTS
Beans	Mexican Bean Beetle Bean Leaf Beetle Corn Earworm	Rotenone DDT	75 Dust (¾% Rotenone) D-5 Dust (5% DDT)	Southern States 5% Wettable Rotenone or Unico 50% Wettable DDT	Dust with 75 Dust as young insects appear. Repeat at weekly intervals. If Corn Ear Worm is present use D-5.
Corn	European Corn Borer Japanese Beetle Corn Earworm	DDT	D-5 Dust (5% DDT)	Unico 50% Wettable DDT	One application in young, green silk Stage. If necessary, repeat in seven days.
Cabbage, Broccoli, Collards and Brussels Sprouts	Imported Cabbage Worm Diamond Back Moth Cabbage Looper	Rotenone DDT	75 Dust (¾% Rotenone) D-5 Dust (5% DDT)	Southern States 5% Wettable Rotenone or Unico 50% Wettable DDT.	If insects appear before heading, use DDT. After heading, use Rotenone.
Cucumbers, Squash, Melons and Pumpkins	Striped or 12-Spotted Cucumber Beetles, Anthracnose, Bacterial Wilt, Scab.	Rotenone, Methoxychlor, Fixed Copper, Zineb.	75 Dust (¾% Rotenone) 675 Dust (3/5% Rotenone and 6% Yellow Cuprocide*) M-Z Dust (5% Methoxychlor and 6.5% Zineb) Z Dust (3.9% Zineb) *A Fixed Copper	5% Wettable Rotenone Vegetable Spray (2.5% Rotenone and 26% Copper as Metallic) 50% Methoxychlor Wettable Powder Zineb Wettable Powder (Dithane Z-78).	Apply as soon as beetles appear. Keep plants well treated. Treat whole plot at same time, otherwise insects will attack untreated plants.
Potatoes	Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetle, Leaf Hoppers, Aphids, Early Blight, Late Blight	Fixed Copper Methoxychlor Zineb Malathion DDT	D-5 Dust (5% DDT) 66 Dust (3% DDT & Yellow Cuprocide*) M-Z-M Dust (5% Methoxychlor, 3.9% Zineb and 5% Malathion) Z Dust (3.9% Zineb)	Unico 50% Wettable DDT, 50% Methoxychlor Wettable Powder, Zineb Wettable Powder (Dithane Z-78), 25% Malathion Wettable Powder Unico Basic Copper Sulphate*	Apply when plants are 6 inches tall. Repeat every 10 days. Keep plants well treated throughout.
Tomatoes	Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetle, Aphids, Mites, Early Blight and Late Blight	Rotenone Fixed Copper Methoxychlor Zineb Malathion	675 Dust (¾% Rotenone & 6% Yellow Cuprocide*) M-Z-M (5% Methoxychlor, 3.9% Zineb and 5% Malathion)	Vegetable Spray (2.5% Rotenone and 26% Copper as Metallic).	Begin control practices when plants are 6 inches tall; repeat every 10 days. Be sure plants receive adequate amount of material to give good coverage of leaves.
Mixed Garden	Most common garden insects and diseases	Rotenone Fixed Copper Methoxychlor Zineb Malathion	675 Dust (¾% Rotenone & 6% Yellow Cuprocide*) M-Z-M Dust (5% Methoxychlor, 3.9% Zineb and 5% Malathion).	Vegetable Spray (2.5% Rotenone & 26% Copper as Metallic) 50% Methoxychlor Wettable Powder, Zineb Wettable Powder (Dithane Z-78), 25% Malathion Wettable Powder.	For best all around control of common insects and fungi begin treatment as soon as plants are 6 inches tall. Repeat every 10 days. Be sure plant is thoroughly treated at each application.

* A Fixed Copper

These recommendations are based upon those made by State Agricultural Colleges in Southern States operating territory. For more detailed recommendations and other suggested methods of control, see your County Agent or write your State Agricultural Experiment Station.

NOTE CONCERNING THE USE OF DDT: When dusts containing DDT are used all vegetables should be washed before being eaten. Use with caution on young plants and cucurbits, because DDT may give slight injury. DDT should not be used on forage crops which are going to be fed to dairy animals.

easy to prevent plant diseases from attacking plants or spreading from plant to plant, it is almost impossible to cure plants once they have a disease. Thorough coverage is just as important as proper timing. All parts of plants above ground should be covered with a thin film of spray or dust. Any surface that is not covered may serve as a starting point for infection.

Use either a plunger duster with a long tube to reach under the leaves or a hand crank duster. For liquid sprays use the knapsack compressed air sprayer, with 2½ to 3-gallon capacity.

The pesticide chart on page 58 tells you how to protect your vegetables with Southern States dusts and sprays to give you higher yields of better quality.

Harvesting Timetable

(Harvesting at the peak of maturity assures you of high quality vegetables)

VEGETABLE	WHEN TO HARVEST
Snap Beans	Pick when the pods are three-fourths grown and before the seeds are formed or when they are only small. Cut beans for canning are picked when the pods are full grown and seeds one-fourth grown.
Lima Beans	Pick when seeds are green and tender and just a bit before they reach full size and plumpness.
Beets	Harvest when they are 1½ to 2 inches in diameter.
Carrots	When they have reached 1 to 1½ inches in diameter.
Cabbage	When heads are solid and before they split.
Cauliflower	Tie leaves together and cut heads when white. Do not allow heads to get ricey.
Sweet Corn	Use the thumbnail test. If the kernels are full grown but the milk is still watery and will squirt out freely when pressed, the corn is in the milk stage. This is the ideal stage for canning and eating fresh.
Cucumbers	Harvest when fruits are slender and dark green, before color starts to get light.
Cantaloupes	Harvest when stem slips from melon.
Onions	For scallions, 1 inch in diameter. For storing, when stalks turn brown and fall over.
Parsnips	Best to leave in ground until it thaws in late winter.
Peas	When pods reach their prime quality—slightly before the seeds reach their fullest size. Pods are firm with tender green peas. Cook immediately after picking.
Squash (summer)	Harvest when skin is soft, tender, and pale yellow.
Squash (winter)	May be left on vine until skin is hard or until just before first frost.
Peppers	Harvest when fruits are solid and dark green.
Tomatoes	For fresh use, fruits are picked when red ripe but before they become soft. For canning, fruits should be fully red and fully ripe. This stage is evident by a deepening of the red color of the outer skin.

Growing Your Own Plants

To get an early start plant seeds of such crops as cabbage, peppers, tomatoes, lettuce, eggplant, brussels sprouts and other long-season vegetables in a cold-frame or hot-bed. Sowing the seeds six to eight weeks before the plants are to be set out will assure you of early crops.

Some gardeners prefer to start their seed in flats. If flats are used a carefully screened mixture of one-third garden soil, one-third sand and one-third well-decomposed leaf mold should be tamped in evenly with a board or a building brick so that the entire surface is level. For convenience in watering, allow at least a half inch of space between the surface of the soil and the top of the flat. Use a wooden label or trowel to mark the rows in the flats, allowing at least 2 inches between rows. Scatter the seed evenly in the furrows. Depth of planting depends upon the size of the seed.

After the seed has been evenly spread in the rows, cover it with soil and tamp so that the surface is even. Water with a fine spray, and place the flat in a warm, sunny location. Moist newspaper or wet burlap can be used to cover it until the seed germinates, to help to conserve moisture, but the cover must be removed as soon as the seedlings appear above the soil.

The First Transplanting

The first transplanting must be done shortly after the seedlings have developed their first pair of true leaves. A flat can be used for this purpose, or they can be set out in a coldframe or hot-bed, depending upon the weather and the accommodations of the individual gardener. The same mixture of soil can be used, with the proportion of humus or leaf mold increased. A pointed stick or a wooden plant label is handy for making holes for the young plants. Space the seedlings at least 2 inches apart each way and firm the soil around each one.

The process known as "hardening off" occurs when young plants are subjected to a lower temperature. Plants raised indoors can be placed on a porch or near an open window on warm days. Those grown in coldframes can be directly exposed to the air during mid-day while the temperature is high, making sure of free air-circulation. Several days of exposure are necessary to condition the plants. During uncertain spring weather, frames may need to be covered with burlap or other protective material during cold spells. The seedling stage is the most critical period for young plants, and they are easily killed by either extreme of temperature.

For an early start most of the vegetables producing vines like the melons, pumpkins, cucumbers and squash must be planted in individual pots so that they can be set in the open without disturbing the roots.

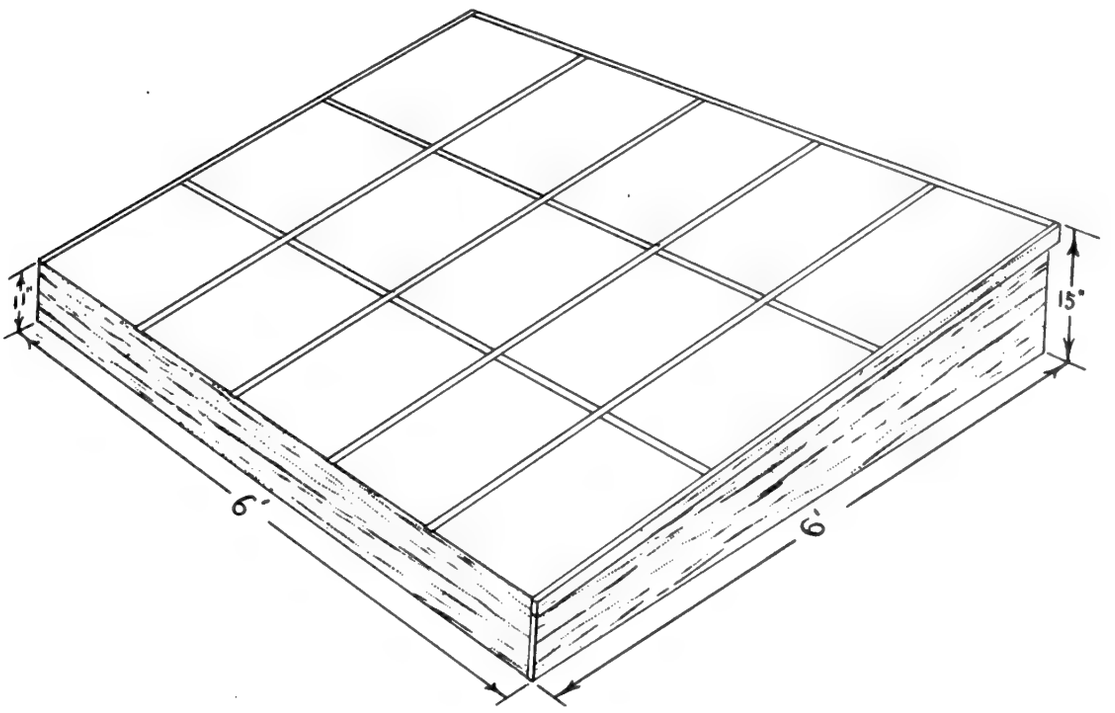
Coldframes and Hot-beds

In a limited way coldframes and hot-beds take the place of a greenhouse in the small home garden. A coldframe is an unheated, bottomless, wooden or concrete frame with a removable glass top made of window sash, used to protect seedling plants from cold weather. It is also a most convenient place to start late vegetables. A hot-bed is of similar construction but it is filled with steaming fresh stable manure which is covered with several inches of soil to provide a good starting ground for young plants. When the heat of the manure is exhausted, the bed can be used as a coldframe.

If you have a window sash on hand, you

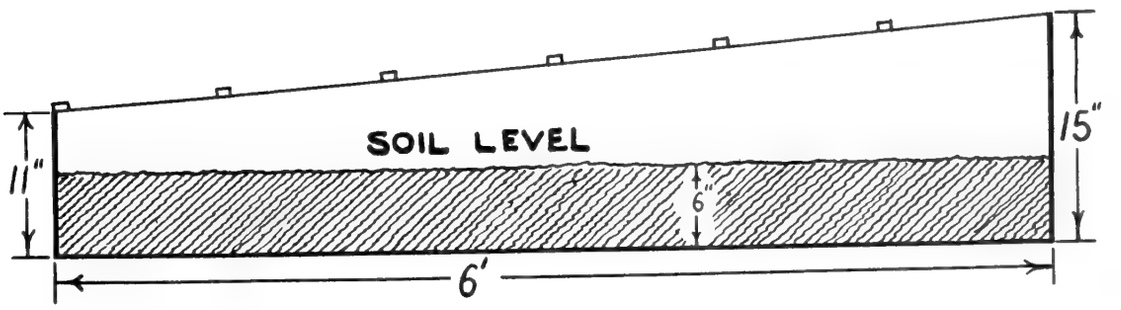
can make your own coldframe or hot-bed; the sash can serve as the top and you can build a frame for it. A frame 6 x 6 feet, requiring two 3 x 6 sashes, is practical for small gardens. Place the frame in a sheltered spot with a southern exposure where it will get full sun. The sash needs a pitch of at least 4 inches in a southerly direction. The building details are simple. The sides and ends, if made of wood, should be an inch thick, and sunk into the ground to a depth of 6 inches. The north side of most frames is usually 12 to 15 inches high, with the south side approximately 4 inches shorter. For most permanent construction use heavier lumber or concrete. Before sowing seed in a coldframe, provide for a mixture of 4 to 6 inches of well-prepared soil composed of one-third leaf mold, one-third garden soil and one-third sand.

To prepare a hot-bed, dig out about 2 feet of soil and fill the trench with 1½ feet of fresh stable manure. It is best to order the manure at least a week before you plan to use it. After it has been piled it should be thoroughly soaked, to cause it to steam. Three or four days later it can be repiled, and in another few days it is ready for use. Tamp the manure firmly before covering it with 4 to 6 inches of well-prepared soil. Use the formula suggested above for preparing soil for a coldframe. The sash can be put on and the frame allowed to stand for several days until the soil temperature has dropped to about 75 or 80 degrees. In extremely cold climates, manure can be piled around the sides in order to retain the inside heat. In recent years electrically heated hot-beds have been offered by seedsmen, and they are worthwhile for those gardeners who care to make the investment.



A home-made coldframe is easily built with an old window sash

A side view of a coldframe showing soil level



For a Bigger and Better Potato Crop

Plant Southern States

"PICK OF THE CROP"

Seed Potatoes

When you use good seed potatoes for planting, you take the most important single step in assuring yourself of a superior and successful potato crop. That's why "Pick of the Crop" Certified Maine Seed Potatoes take much of the risk out of potato planting. They are the very best — none better.

The Best of the Certifieds

In the State of Maine, thousands of growers produce certified seed. Some of them just "get under the wire" for certification, while others take extra special care of the production of their seed and produce seed that grades far above the minimum requirements for certification. It is from these farms . . . the very best of the certified growers . . . that Southern States "Pick of the Crop" Potatoes are chosen.

Southern States District Managers (left to right) George Roberts, Harrisonburg, Virginia; R. W. Durham, Milford, Delaware; D. H. Tatterson, Snow Hill, Maryland, and Ellis B. Cunningham, Knoxville, Tennessee, visit Maine to check on quality of "PICK OF THE CROP" Seed Potatoes.

"PICK OF THE CROP" Seed Potatoes being harvested in Maine.

More-Than-Meet U.S. No. 1 Requirements

In addition to meeting the U. S. Grade No. 1 standards, Southern States "Pick of the Crop" Potatoes must meet the Maine Certified requirements . . . and further, are carefully selected from the best of these.

Here are some of the requirements that "Pick of the Crop" Potatoes must meet:

Inspection—"Pick of the Crop" potato plants are inspected continuously during the growing season, and the tubers are inspected during harvest and at time of shipment.

Isolation—Non-certified potatoes cannot be grown within 250 feet of "Pick of the Crop" Potatoes.

Roguing—"Pick of the Crop" fields are rogued. Diseased plants and tubers must be removed.

Southern States seedsmen visit the Maine Agricultural Potato Experiment Station and examine tests being conducted to improve potato variety strains.

Spraying—Fields of "Pick of the Crop" Potatoes damaged by early or late blight or tip burn are rejected if identification of disease becomes impossible.

Brooks Stemple (left) of Aurora, West Virginia, Southern States patron and grower-member of the Preston County (West Virginia) Potato Growers Association, and George Deems, Manager of Southern States Seed Distribution, Richmond, Virginia, inspect a bumper crop of potatoes grown by Stemple from Southern States "PICK OF THE CROP" Seed Potatoes.

Cultural Conditions—Fields showing poor cultural conditions such as failure to control weeds or presence of plants lacking in vigor are rejected.

Sizes—"Pick of the Crop" Potatoes must be at least 1⅞ inches and no more than 3¼ inches in diameter with the usual tolerances for U. S. No. 1 grade which limit it to 3½ inches—to make a good seed piece: not too small, not too large.

Tagging—All Southern States "Pick of the Crop" Potatoes carry the regular Maine Certification seed tag showing the grower's name and address, the certification and lot numbers, and Southern States' famous Seed Guarantee tag.

How Long Can You Keep Vegetable Seeds?

SEED	AVERAGE LONGEVITY, YEARS
Bean, lima	3
Bean, snap	3
Beet	4
Broccoli, sprouting	3
Brussels sprouts	4
Cabbage	4
Carrot	3
Cauliflower	4
Celeriac	3
Celery	3
Chard	4
Chicory (French endive)	4
Chinese cabbage	3
Corn, sweet	2
Cucumber	5
Eggplant	4
Endive (broad-leaved)	5
Kale	4
Kohlrabi	3
Leek	2
Lettuce	6
Muskmelon	5
New Zealand spinach	3
Okra	2
Onion	1
Parsley	1
Parsnip	1
Pea	3
Pepper	2
Pumpkin	4
Radish	4
Rutabaga	4
Salsify	1
Spinach	3
Squash, summer	4
Squash, winter	4
Tomato	4
Turnip	4
Watermelon	4

Why Southern States Vegetable Seeds Are Unsurpassed in Quality

1. They're selected for:
   - A. Adaptation
   - B. Freedom from Disease
   - C. Origin
   - D. Parentage
   - E. Trueness to type
   - F. High germination
2. They're treated to help control seed and soil-borne diseases.
3. Southern States Seeds are supplied in bulk to assure freshness.
4. They're guaranteed to be as represented.

"A good plant is not likely to grow from bad seed..."

Aristotle, 350 B. C.